

FLORIDA

Highways



Official Publication of
STATE ROAD DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA

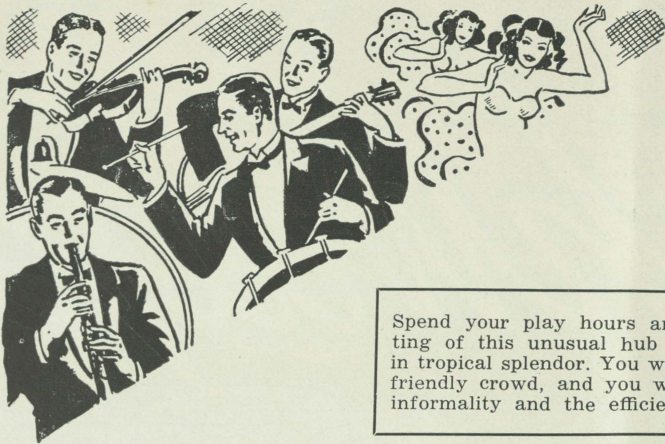
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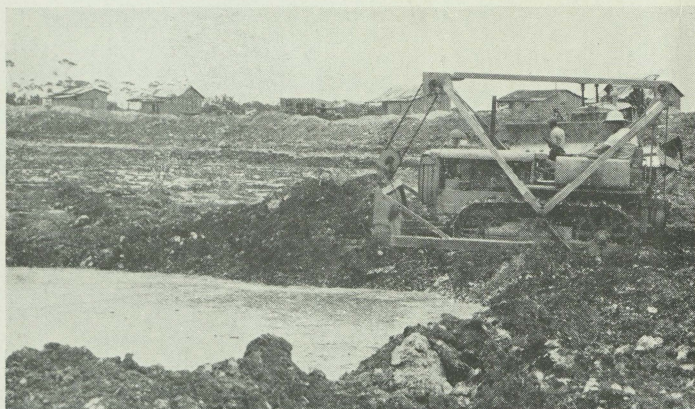
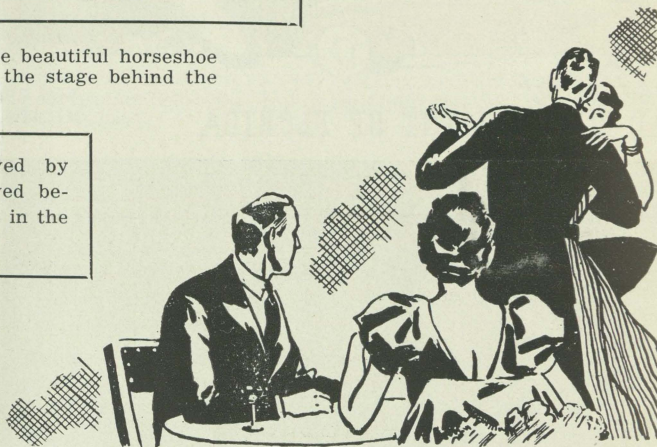
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ROAD DETOUR BULLETIN

By Thomas A. Johnson, Chairman
Effective from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1941

Fla. Road No. 1—U. S. Highway 90
Baker County—Bridge between Glen St. Mary and Macclenny under construction. Local detour provided. Eight months.

Fla. Road No. 2
Lee County—Bridge over Billys Creek (Ft. Myers) under construction. Detour over adjacent streets. Two months.

Polk County—Overpass at S. A. L. railway south of Winter Haven. Detour over adjacent paved streets (old Road No. 2). Seven months.

Sumter County — Detour 1,300 feet of earth road at north edge of Wildwood.

Fla. Road No. 5
Citrus County—Local detour about one-fourth mile long just south of Inverness. Four months.

Citrus County—Work on road between Floral City and Hernando County line requires that traffic proceed with caution.

Fla. Road No. 6
Gulf County—Detour one mile through town of Wewahitchka; fair condition.

Fla. Road No. 8
Okeechobee County — Construction of over pass at S. A. L. tracks in Okeechobee requires detour over connecting links between Road No. 8 and Road No. 85.

Polk County—Sections between Frost-proof and Lake Wales, totaling about six miles, under construction. Light local traffic will use detour on clay roads. Heavy through traffic detour over Roads 30 and 79. Six months.

Fla. Road No. 10
Bay County — Detour on Beach Drive around bridge. Good condition. One month.

Fla. Road No. 15
Levy County—Road being paved between Otter Creek and Lebanon. Local detours. Six months.

Fla. Road No. 18
DeSoto County—Bridge over middle fork of Horse Creek, between Arcadia and Manatee County line under construction. Detour over adjacent paved roads provided.

Fla. Road No. 22
Sumter County—Work on road between Center Hill and Beville's Corner requires that traffic proceed with caution. Two months.

Fla. Road No. 24
Brevard County—Temporary bridges to draw span. Have been thoroughly reinforced to accommodate heavy Navy Department traffic at Banana River air base. Eau Gallie and Banana River bridges are not able to carry heavy traffic.

Fla. Road No. 26
Broward County—Road from Davie to Andrews avenue in Fort Lauderdale closed. Detour provided over county road through Davie, connecting No. 149 with No. 26.

Fla. Road No. 27—U. S. Highway 94
Dade County—From Miami to city limits west ten miles work is in progress. One way detour provided along project, with signal lights governing traffic. Detour on project only one-half mile long. One month.

Fla. Road No. 35
Madison County—Road between Greenville and Jefferson County line being paved. Traffic handled through work. Six months.

Fla. Road No. 36
Citrus County — Local detours between west end of present Road 36 and Road No. 5. Five months.

Fla. Road No. 40
Walton County — Detour timber bridge across "Big Swamp Creeks," between State Road No. 1 and Alabama State line.

Fla. Road No. 44
Brevard County — Road work west of Mims requires that traffic proceed with extreme caution.

Fla. Road No. 52
Gulf County—Detour one mile through Wewahitchka in fair condition. One month.

Fla. Road No. 69
Lafayette County — Road being paved from Cook's Hammock south a distance of five miles. Local detours. Two months.

Fla. Road No. 77
Gilchrist County—Water over road two miles west of Trenton. Detour on old Trenton to Bell road. One-half month.

Fla. Road No. 79
Polk County — Road between Mulberry and Hillsborough County line under construction for 5.584 miles. Through traffic detour via Lakeland.

Fla. Road No. 85
Martin County—From three miles east of Indiantown to eleven miles east, local traffic will use one-way trails paralleling project. Through traffic routed through Jupiter via Roads 29 and 4. One month.

Fla. Road No. 135
Liberty County — Detour over county roads from Liberty to one and one-half miles south of Vilas. Seven miles over old county roads.

Fla. Road No. 140
Broward County — From Dade County line to intersection with Fla. 518 traffic moves through construction operations, governed by proper signs and flagmen.

Dade County—Road under construction one and one-quarter miles from Broward County line south through town of Golden Beach. Traffic handled through work under direction of signs and flagmen. One month.

Fla. Road No. 164
Collier County — Bridges lying between Sunniland and four miles south under construction. One-way detour bridges provided.

Collier County—Road under construction from Immokalee to ten miles south. No detour. Traffic will use grade, moving under direction.

Fla. Road No. 164
Hendry County — Road under construction for about five miles between seven and 12.2 miles south of LaBelle, is open to light traffic only and it to proceed with caution. Two months.

Fla. Road No. 204
Duval County—Road between Maxville and Chaffee Road being paved. Detour over Roads Fla. 1 and 13 via Baldwin. Eight months.

Fla. Road No. 261
Bradford County—Bridge and grade under construction between Starke and Clay County line. Detour over State Road 48 or old county grades. Six months.

Clay County—Grade under construction between Bradford County line and Camp Blanding. Use State Road No. 48. Two months.

Fla. Road No. 486
Union County—New location from Alachua County line to Road No. 56 east of Providence under construction. Use old road. One month.

Fla. Road No. 530
Leon County—Detour over State Road 76 and county roads west between Tallahassee and Ocklochonee River.

Fla. Road No. 500—U. S. Highway No. 19
Taylor County—Road between Tennille and Salem being paved. Heavy traffic between Perry and Williston advised to use U. S. No. 41 and Fla. 5-A through Mayo, Branford, High Springs and Archer, marked as temporary U. S. Highway 19. Four months.

Fla. Road No. 559
Clay County — New location between Road No. 38 at Camp Blanding and old Road No. 68 south of Middleburg being constructed. Use old road. Five months.

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

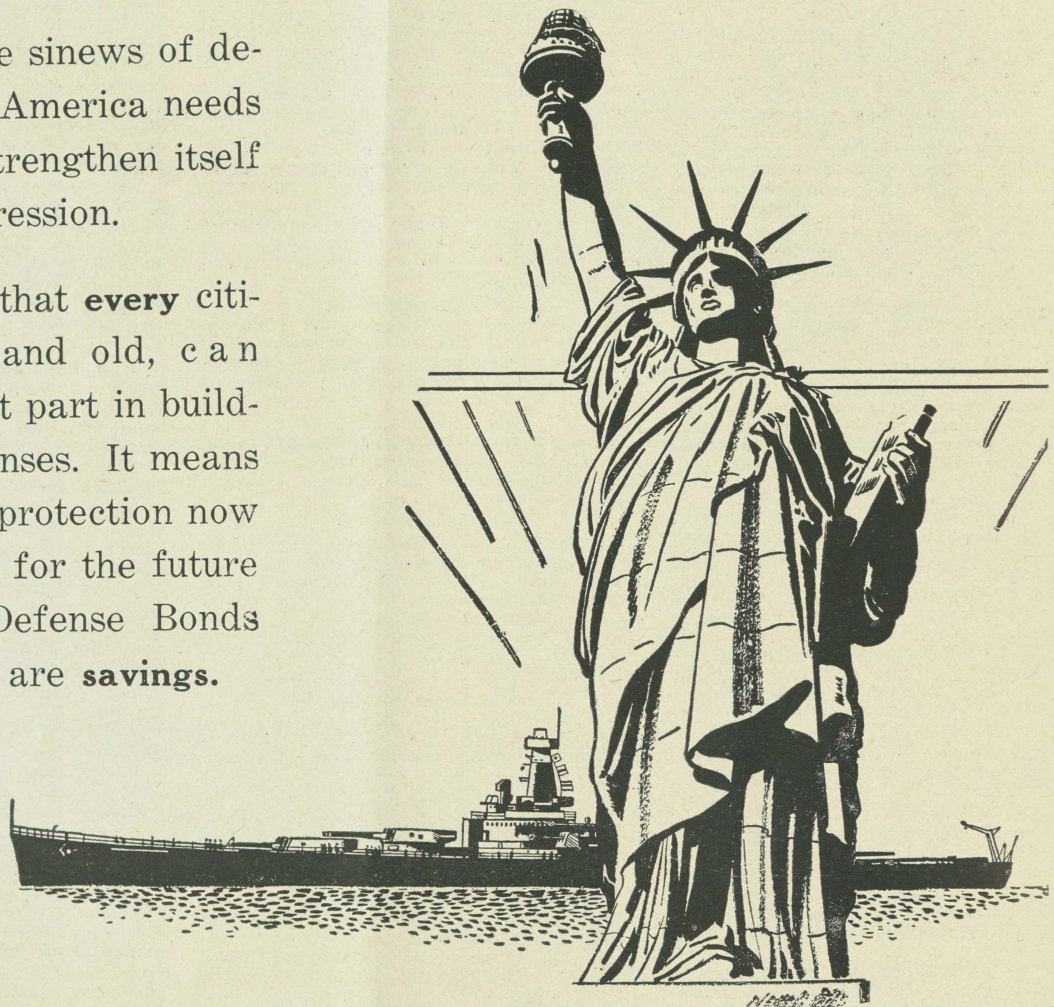
Adkins Manufacturing Co.	41
American Road Builders Assn.	35
Bennett's Firestone Service	30
Berger & Rachelson, Inc.	29
Blue Bird Restaurant & Bar	33
Bonita Fruit Preserving Co.	In. B. Cover
Burgman Tractor Co.	Inside F. Cover

Caterpillar Diesel Tractor	Inside F. Cover
Churchwell Co., J. H.	36
Cogswell, A. R.	30
Conner & Sons, J. W.	39
Cox Funeral Home	41
Cummer Sons Cypress Co.	41
Defense Savings Bonds	4
Del Mar Hotel	30
Dickson Highway Safety Marker, Inc.	31
Dixie Culvert & Metal Co.	36
Dubsread Country Club	Inside F. Cover
East Coast Lumber & Supply Co.	32
Epperson & Company	42
Everglades Fertilizer Co.	42
Famous Cleaners & Laundry	27
Farrar Tire Co.	31
Farway Dairy, Inc.	39
Ferguson Funeral Home, Inc.	28
Florida Amusement Co.	42
Florida Asphalt Co.	31
Florida Crushed Stone Co.	38
Florida Foundry & Pattern Works	28
Florida Furniture Industries, Inc.	42
Florida Hotel, The New	31
Florida Motor Lines	31
Florida Portland Cement Co.	In. B. Cover
Florida Rattan Furniture Mfg. Co.	39
Florida Steel Products, Inc.	32
Florida Sunland Foods, Inc.	28
Fort Pierce Hardware Co.	41
Gallat's Restaurant and Bar	37
Goethe, P. B.	41
Grumzys Place	30
H. & W. B. Drew Co.	31
Hotel Hillsboro	35
Howey Company, W. J.	41
Huck Paint Co., Inc.	33
I. W. Phillips & Co.	32
J. W. Pearce & Son	28
Jimmie's—On the Trail	40
John Jones, Inc.	28
Key West Coca Cola Bottling Co.	37
Komer's Blacksmith Shop	30
Kuhn, Morgan & Co.	36
Lamar Hotel	34
Lee, T. G.	27
Lew Hewes Outboard Service	27
Limerock Association of Florida	26
Llewellyn Machinery Corporation	40
Louis Wohl & Sons	32
Mabel's at the Tower	37
McAllister, Florist	30
Mexican Petroleum Corporation	40
Miami-Opa Locka Bus Line	23
Midyette-Moor Insurance Agency	32
Motor Supply & Equipment, Inc.	29
Mulberry Supply Co.	39
Naranja Rock Co., Inc.	42
Ogden, M. B.	29
Oolite Rock Co.	29
Overseas Hotel	33
Overseas Transportation Co., Inc.	42
Petri, A.	29
Phillips, Bob	29
Port Everglades Terminal Co.	37
Portland Cement Assn.	Inside B. Cover
Powell Motor Co.	27
Priest, Joe	Inside B. Cover
Putnam Mercantile Co.	30
Raifsnider, S. R.	35
R-C. Motor Lines, Inc.	37
Re-Nu-Art	27
Respass Engraving Co.	36
Rivermont Park	28
Roegains Fruit Co.	38
Rosenfelder, Daniel D.	28
Safe Way Rock Co., Inc.	32
Seabrook Hardware Co.	31
Shelley Tractor & Equipment Co.	28
Sherman Concrete Pipe Co.	39
Smith-Noonan-Dyson-Wilson Co.	33
South Lake Apopka C. G. Assn.	34
Stanford Fruit Growers	27
Stevens Southern Co.	40
Sungas Co.	27
Sunrise Motor Co.	37
Superior Blocks, Inc.	35
Swift & Company	32
Taylor & Munnell Machine Works	29
Underwood, R. W.	29
Vaughan-Griffin Packing Co.	41
Vaughn & Wright	37
Vero Machine & Supply Shop	40
Weaver-Loughridge Lumber Co.	33
Wyche, J. F.	36

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A magazine of general circulation and general public interest dedicated to construction and improvement of Florida highways, to traffic safety, public education and all that these imply in the future development of all of Florida's resources and possibilities. Not published at State expense.

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FLORIDA FOURTH ESTATE

Drivers Hog Road

It is clearly apparent that there are plenty of drivers who will edge well toward the center line and go blithely along, seemingly without realization that they are endangering themselves and everyone else on the road.

Curiously enough, this practice seems to be followed by many who doubtless consider themselves cautious. They seem to have a mental hazard about the outer edge of the pavement, and in trying to avoid it, they swing too far to the left. Another explanation is that the dividing line between the strips gives them a lazy man's way to stay on the road without paying much attention to it. They simply "drive the line" and let everyone else look out for himself.

Bus and truck drivers have a peculiar hatred for these trespassers, and while other motorists may not share their depth of feeling, they have no kind words for the driver who hogs the road.—*Hollywood Herald*.

Patrol At Work

The enlarged patrol in this county has started its work in a manner which indicates free and easy driving without much regard to traffic regulations may be a thing of the past. That being true, a majority of the drivers won't begrudge the additional half dollar they are required to pay for a permit this year.—*Palm Beach Post-Times*.

Need Mental Glasses

Florida leads in giving aid to the blind but there is not much you can do for people who are short-sighted. — *Fort Myers News-Press*.

Adds Up

When two men return from a fishing trip the fish are divided and their weight multiplied.—*Sarasota Herald-Tribune*.

Try 'Em

Florida roads are in better condition than ever before, for motoring visitors to enjoy tours of the State.—*Times-Union*.

Peeves

Some people's pet peeves are hard times and not being able to find a place to park their car.—*Pensacola Journal*.

Too Late

Some people go through life looking as though they wish they had never started it. *Titusville Star-Advocate*.

And Few Out

About the only democratic thing about the war is that anybody can get in.—*Fort Myers News-Press*.

Farms and Arms

There seems to be a close connection between the United States farms and arms.—*Jasper News*.

No Gas Shortage

The political pot is the only one that boils on hot air.—*Bradenton Herald*.

New Welfare Commissioner

The important task of administering the State welfare program has been placed in new hands. Governor Holland has appointed Leland W. Hiatt of Marianna, as State Welfare Commissioner. A former newspaperman and supervisor of the State Industrial School for boys in Marianna, Hiatt succeeds Clayton C. Codrington, also a former newspaperman of Lake City, who has served since his appointment by Governor Cone in 1937.

We do not know of any special connection between newspaper work and the welfare department. Most likely it is just an unusual circumstance that one newspaperman succeeds another; but we do know that Commissioner Hiatt's new position is a vital one and we have every confidence that Governor Holland has selected well and carefully.

Florida's broad welfare program on the whole has been ably administered. The aged and needy in the State generally receive higher benefit payments than those in any other Southern State and there is the prospect that they soon will be obtaining more. The job is to see that administrative costs are kept low, with the maximum amount going to all persons who are actually entitled to assistance.—*Tampa Tribune*.

Florida's Good Choice

Despite the uncertainty about general conditions growing out of the war, Florida today faces its future with greater confidence than for more than a decade, and there can be little doubt that much of this confidence comes from growing certainty that the man at the helm has proven his trustworthiness in judgment and in plain, rugged honesty.

Those Floridians, including several thousands of Volusians, who voted for Holland knew what kind of a man they wanted for governor. It is becoming increasingly evident that they are not going to be disappointed in their choice.—*Daytona Beach News*.

Not Florida's Fault

With thousands of acres of the best sugar cane land in the world still lying idle in the Everglades, Florida sugar producers are prohibited from producing enough to supply even Florida's own needs.

It would be bad enough if a sugar shortage should develop before Florida production capacity, shackled for several years, could be put to full use, but if a shortage should develop while the shackles are still jangling—boy, there would be some tall explaining to do to the American housewife when she had to pay exorbitantly high prices!—*Tampa Times*.

One Sure Way

There are 10 different means, the Bureau of Mines announces, of reducing heating costs. Why worry about the other nine—just spend the winter in Florida!—*St. Petersburg Times*.

Poles and Payrolls

The tall timbers of Florida's forests continue to contribute to the Nation's defense program: By providing needed materials—and by supplying payrolls.—*Times-Union*.

Unveiled Prophet

Governor Holland has become a Veiled Prophet. His prophecies may be veiled, but not his official conduct.—*Tampa Tribune*.

Down the Middle

Wise men choose the less of two evils; fools avoid the hard way, regardless of the deadly alternative.—*Miami Herald*.

Texas Storms

Some of those folks out in Texas are thinking about moving to Florida to escape the hurricanes.—*Sanford Herald*.

Thinking Out Loud

Yes, we have freedom of speech in this country, but sometimes it's not wise to exercise it.—*Tampa Tribune*.

Tomorrow

Help curb forest fires—a tree saved today represents wealth for the State's future.—*Times-Union*.

CONTENTS

Road Detour Bulletin	3
Florida Fourth Estate	6
Editorial—What Armistice Day Means to the U.S.A.	7-24
St. Augustine Shrimp Fleet	8-30
A Leading Woman's College	10-38
From Stew Meats to Steaks ..	12-33
Holland Wins Medal For Effort Toward Game-Fish Conservation	14
Silver Lining Begins to Show	14
State Officials to Participate in Municipalities Convention	14
Reward and National Emergency Jog Interest in Oil Discovery	14
"Good Roads" Miller	15
Lake Iamonia	16
Ward Joins State Road Board	17
Last Cloud Over Season Gone	17
A Day With a County Nurse	18-26
Fishing Futures	19-35
Press Approves New Road Patrol	20-28
Invites Women to Aid Clean-up ..	21
Florida Parks Invites Visitors to State	22
Interesting Floridian	25
Facts About Tags	27

EDITORIALS

What Armistice Day Means to The U. S. A.

ON THIS ARMISTICE DAY we again pause to pay tribute to those who died to preserve our liberty and freedom in World War Number One. On that first Armistice Day, we, who were of age on that occasion, believed that indeed the sinister threat of German domination of the world was dead—defeated on the field of battle with untold cost in material and blood. We thrilled then to the immortal poem written by one of those who paid the supreme price, who said:

*Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Field.*

We complacently entered into the pursuits of peace with a gradual subsidence of our fervor and enthusiasm. We who lived under the benefits of that titanic struggle could not conceive of the fact that our enemies were sleepless and shrewd. Their blasted dream was still uppermost in the minds of their leaders and by many devious methods they continued their preparation for a new test of the formula made famous in that first struggle, namely: "Might Makes Right."

As a Nation we prospered and grew careless and soft. Our will to defend our existence grew weak. We heard some say that we should be magnanimous to a defeated foe. Of course we paused a few moments to give lip service to each anniversary of that first Armistice, but even to those who served in the armed forces came a feeling that it could never happen again.

Those who came after did not have the real knowledge of the importance of those perilous days of 1917-1918. Our churches and schools either failed to teach a younger generation that they had a heavy duty to perform or openly declared that it was unnecessary to fight a war of any kind.

It is to the credit of a great majority of our young citizens that they still remain loyal to the traditions of their forebears; while beset with conflicting advice and even subversive propaganda, they have given wonderful support to the movement to bring our Nation to full strength in National Defense. In our Southland, youth has volunteered for duty even ahead of their induction into military service under the Selective Service Act. Our leaders from the South in Congress and at home have been unanimous in their support of the National Defense.

With many vexious delays from lack of equipment and trained leaders, our boys are showing that they still have that spark which makes freemen fight for the security of their rights. This situation is not true all over our land and many Quislings and moral saboteurs

are at work trying to disconcert the efforts of our government. As a Nation we are handicapped by our diversity of opinion, sometimes honestly fixed and sometimes tinged with foreign gold, to quickly do the things necessary for our very existence.

And now on another anniversary of Armistice Day we find that poppies on Flanders Field have a deeper hue, feeding from the blood of a new generation who paid the supreme sacrifice to uphold the torch of freedom. Again Frenchmen, Englishmen, Belgians, Greeks, Poles, and yes, even Russians are falling under the sickle of a tyrant who has risen again to destroy all that we hold sacred and dear.

No unbiased person can now say that the German nation seeks anything less than complete domination and despoilation of the world. In fact, every step from that first Armistice Day to this has followed a deadly parallel to that first conflict. What they failed to do then, will be done now if they succeed, tenfold.

Then as now, there could never be any honorable way for the United States to live in a world with German domination. While we are shackled with a system which is geared to the ways of peace and commercial enterprise, we have developed the greatest mechanical equipment in the world which has, until this late moment, been producing things to make mankind more comfortable. Luxuriant living rather than machines of war is a worthy enterprise unless it turns against us. Then we would taste the gallwood of defeat by those who would take all which we have developed and make us slaves in their bloody progress.

We have reluctantly and half-heartedly turned away from our pleasant ways to that of preparing for defense. We have failed to use that ability for which we, as a Nation, are famed to time our movements for successful achievement. Since the beginning of this bloody war, those nations opposing Hitler have failed to prepare for the great crisis and when it arrived the superiority of the German army has been due to the master timing of the Hun.

For the fourth time in 20 months Germany has rolled its forces irresistibly against the weakest points of its opponents' defenses at exactly the right moment. No army has ever been so precisely led, so effectively directed, or had the way so thoroughly prepared for its advance with propaganda, political sabotage and economic pressure. The development of this formula has also carried with it the accumulation of vast stores of equipment of every type needed in an offensive war.

Some of us may feel that the various steps which have been taken by our President, and which have been criticized by isolationists, have brought us near to war. Unfortunately, we have been near to war ever since the Germans first laid their plans for this war. We burned our bridges when we helped defeat the Germans in 1917. They have left us to the last in the hope that we would be simple enough to wait for them to finish off the rest of the armed might of the

(Continued on page 24)

St. Augustine Shrimp Fleet...

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Work Projects Administration in the State of Florida.
Drawings by the WPA Florida Art Project.



AT FOUR in the morning of a cold and blustery day, I somewhat gloomily pulled on heavy shoes, dungarees, sweater, and prepared to join the shrimp fleet which was to sail with the early morning tide. The headquarters for the trawlers are on the San Sebastian River, just south of King Street, and lend a colorful, picturesque and utilitarian touch to the Oldest City. Arriving at these docks I was introduced to the burly Portuguese skipper, Capt. Domingo de Cruz, master of the shrimp boat *Fortuna*. After greeting me cordially, he stowed numerous packages in the wheelhouse, then invited me to come aboard. The captain routed out two negro deck hands asleep in the fo'c'sle and started to tinkering with the engines, leaving me to prowls the ship alone.

The shrimp boat is a trawler built for its particular style of fishing; high-bowed Diesel-powered craft 50 to 75 feet from stem to stern have replaced the little gas-driven launches of earlier days and improvements in net design have been in keeping with these innovations. More than 300 such trawlers operate in coastal waters as far south as Cape Canaveral eight months out of the year.

The *Fortuna* was about 45 feet long, 15 feet wide, and drew about four and a half feet when unloaded. Her stern was wide and long, the afterdeck measuring about 15 feet by 15 feet. This large space is necessary to a shrimp boat, as this part of the ship is the dumping area for the net, and the work table of the fishermen. Below decks, forward, were the quarters of the crew. This "V" shaped enclosure had two spring bunks suspended from the roof, and were so constructed that they could be folded out of the way when not in use. Under the bunks and on each side of the fo'c'sle were wide wooden benches which could be used as beds when a larger crew was carried. In the center of the room was a table containing a small oilstove, with kitchen utensils carefully hung on the wall. Joining the stove was another small table with sideboards to prevent dishes from sliding off in stormy weather. Oilskins, liberally drenched in fish oil, soiled dungarees and the all-pervading odor of departed shrimp soon make the visitor avail himself of the small companionway ladder leading to the wheelhouse.

The wheelhouse was fitted with a three-foot steering wheel, compass, throttle and a reversing lever. Directly aft of the wheel a sliding door opened upon a neat little room with two bunks. This cubbyhole served as

the cabin for captain and mate, chartroom, commissary locker and chapel. Numerous religious paintings depicting the lives of the Saints spoke eloquently of the piety of Captain De Cruz, although at several times during the succeeding day he seemed hard put to preserve his pious character.

But soon the banging noises and Portuguese ejaculations coming from the bowels of the ship caused me to slip from the wheelhouse, down along the weather side of the ship, to the engine room hatch which opened upon the afterdeck. The grease-smeared captain saw me peering down and invited me to join him in a space almost entirely taken up by a huge Diesel. He had been filling the oil cups on the working parts and had dropped one in the engine well. At last it was fished out and the engine was ready to start. After the ignition was tested, the valve on the compressed air tank that cranked the motor was turned and soon the Diesel was chugging along as smoothly as an auto.

"She like ole pipples. Go along but don't look so good," succinctly stated Captain De Cruz as his 45 h.p. servant began warming up to the job.

Tramping on deck, simultaneous with the drum of the motor, showed that the deckhands were ready. The skipper went topside and ordered them to cast off. Usually Scandinavians, Portuguese, Italians and Minorcans man the fleet which, when occasion demands, may be at sea for a week at a time. Negroes too have their place in the small army of 2,000 workers identified with the industry that means millions of dollars to St. Augustine.

St. Augustine is the center of the Florida shrimp industry because of its excellent harbor and transportation facilities and its situation on the Atlantic Ocean. Over \$1,200,000 is estimated to be the annual value of the cargo moving through the port, with a yearly payroll of \$483,600 for the crews. Fuel, ice and other maintenance purchases bring the total value of the business to around \$1,906,800. One hundred and twenty-three documented boats with a gross (or combined) tonnage of 2,252 call St. Augustine their home port.

About 50 of this vast fleet were moored near the *Fortuna* and soon the night was broken by lighted cabins and running lights. As the *Fortuna* swung into the channel, the other boats followed in her wake, curtsying in the manner of baby ducks following the mother. Ruby and emerald running lights bobbing

in our wake cast a colorful glow upon the ripples of the dark river. Brilliant masthead lights, swinging in long arcs, marked the presence of the fleet drawn out in perfect formation. Acrid salt breezes wafted from miles of pungent marshes beat through the open window of the wheelhouse. Gulls wheeled and screamed their protest at being awakened, while over all was the flush of dawn peeking through the fleecy cirrus clouds high above the Atlantic.

In and out among the mud flats and marshes the shrimp fleet followed the course of the sluggish San Sebastian, at last entering the Intracoastal Waterway at the Matanzas River and heading north to the bar of St. Augustine. The Matanzas (Spanish for slaughter) was so named for the massacre of the Huguenots here by Menendez in 1565. Although day was rapidly approaching, the great candy-striped lighthouse on Anastasia Island still flashed its warning and across the marshes still probed the reddened fingers of the aviation beacons. On the port side appeared the spires and balconies of St. Augustine as the flotilla drew near the clanging bell of the Bridge of Lions. Blending with it were the notes of the bells in the old Cathedral calling the communicants to early mass. These same church bells have aroused St. Augustine since 1793.

Through the bridge, named for the lions of the escutcheon of Ponce de Leon, and almost opposite the mist-enshrouded bastions of Castillo de San Marcos (Fort Marion), the helm was spun "hard-starboard" and the *Fortuna* became alert to run the treacherous bar so famous in the history of the ancient city. Each following ship swung at the same place, as if on a pivot, and soon was heading for the breakers.

Ralph Waldo Emerson called St. Augustine "little city of the deep" and it seems indeed to belong to the sea. East, south and west are the boundary waters—Matanzas and North Rivers (links of the inland waterway), and the San Sebastian. "Rivers" they are called; in reality they are salt water lagoons behind Anastasia Island and North Beach, those narrow land barriers cleft by a tortuous channel to the ocean. Separating the Matanzas River from the Atlantic is an ever-shifting sand bar, making entrance to the river impossible for deep-draught boats. Many losses of rudder or propeller have been sustained by the shrimpers in attempting to run the bar.

The *Fortuna* was now closing with this hazard and the sun, now above the horizon, picked out the waves of the shoals in a myriad of colors. After a few minutes of cautious navigation the ship was over the bar in safety and the relaxed skipper bawled for coffee. It was brought on the run by the negro cook, Arnold. One thing only could be said for the coffee—it was strong and scalding. De Cruz downed his in a single gulp. Again he bawled for a "mugup" and again the black fluid vanished. I toyed with my cup awhile, finding its warmth grateful to my hands, and made the timid remark that the wind was chilly.

"Not cold," De Cruz said, "You should been wit me on odder ship. Every time they put my bunk over ice locker for to keep ice for shrimp. It took two pints to make the trip. One to go and one to get back. Dis trip we got enough pints to fish on iceberg."

The column of boats are now breaking formation and scattering out upon the swells of the Atlantic. The bright paint on many of the hulls was badly weathered but with the net-festooned booms the fleet offered a pictorial inspiration to the most jaded artist. As full day made objects more discernible, names of the craft became readable. *Old Glory*, *Betsy Ross*, *El Duce*, *Liberty* and *Miss Portugal* indicated the patriotic sentiments of their owners. The little trawler *Peace* expressed the hope of nations, while a Fernandina boat *Stormy Weather* defied the sea gods. Nearby the shining *Sol* rode side by side with the *Pioneer*, while another boat rolling in the trough, coyly confessed the love of its skipper for the virtuous *Hermaline*. About a quarter of a mile away the laden *Natal* came about to speak the *Pinta* and narrowly missed colliding with a saucy miss named *Diddy-Wa-Ditty*.

Soon all the trawlers began to make ready for the catch and Captain De Cruz ordered Arnold and Sam to prepare the trial net for heaving over the side. This small funnel is dragged along the sea bottom and raised to the deck frequently to enable the fishermen to see if there are any shrimp in the area in which they are dragging.

Use of the small net eliminates the laborious and expensive process of raising and lowering the large net so often. The trial net was dragged, the speed of the ship reduced to one knot, and all hands sat down to wait for developments.

One of the boys took out a sailor's palm-needle and began to reknit torn places in the large net. These nets are under almost continuous repair, for seldom is a haul made without some of the network being torn. Sharks, starfish and coral all combine to tear large rents in the netting as it drags the ocean floor. After supervising the repairs for a while, Captain De Cruz went to the wheelhouse and began to discourse upon surgery and medicine. What got him off on this subject was the discovery of a fishbone in his hand. The fisherman not only has to contend with wind and weather but also is liable to pick up fishbones in almost any portion of his anatomy; the bones working thru the body like needles. The De Cruz remedy was to fill the punctures with hot butter and vinegar. This, De Cruz stated, would cause the bone fragment to come out in 24 hours without leaving any soreness.

De Cruz became suddenly talkative on the subject of sea-going remedies. He explained when a seaman is pricked by a nail or other sharp object he rubs the nail, or other object, with an onion. The onion is then clapped on the wound. This treatment is reminiscent of the "sympathy powders" of the Middle Ages which were applied to the injuring weapon itself. Expanding with his subject, the captain next told of a sure remedy to stop bleeding at the mouth. The injured part must be rubbed with a ripe fig soaked in condensed milk! Figs are at a premium while the crews are celebrating good catches in "jook" or "ale-houses," for at this time many brawls occur and bleeding mouths, noses and even bleeding knuckles are not at all uncommon.

After about fifteen minutes of lecturing on medicine, De Cruz looped a becket over the wheel, lashing it in place and went aft to see if (Continued on page 30)



Landis Dormitory at Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee

A Leading Woman's College...

FLORIDA State College for Women, which has grown from the humblest beginnings to a nationally recognized educational institution with over 2,000 students in its winter sessions making it the third largest State woman's college in America, now faces one of its most important years in its history.

Induction of a new president, Dr. Doak S. Campbell, of Nashville, Tenn., and 20 new faculty members, several in newly created positions, constitutes the greatest change in personnel in some years. Dr. Campbell officially began his duties October 1. He succeeds Dr. Edward Conradi, for 32 years president of

By Rachel Pitchford

Florida State College, and whose administration has witnessed a phenomenal growth of the institution from three buildings to 50 buildings; from 200 students to 2,000. Dr. Conradi has been created president emeritus by act of the State Board of Control and will continue to have an office on the campus. Dr. Campbell, an outstanding educator, who is well known for his writings on curriculum studies and for the surveys he has made, comes from Peabody College where he was dean of the graduate school.

Reflecting the constant growth in the academic world is the creation of several new positions in the fields of physical education, history and political science, home economics, journalism and English, economics, library science, art, music.

New courses being taught for the first time this year include elementary photography, Portuguese, American philosophy, salesmanship, advertising, and housing.

Recognition of its academic development has been accorded on several occasions in recent years. In 1915 the college was admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In the fall of

1924 Florida State College for Women was placed on the approved list of colleges and universities of the American Association of Universities. In 1930 the School of Music was admitted to the National Association of Schools of Music. In 1931 the American Association of University Women recognized the college and admitted its graduates since 1917 to full membership in the organization. In 1935 Florida State College was privileged to become one of 10 institutions in the United States to participate in the accumulation of rare Americana through the McGregor Foundation. In 1935 Alpha chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in Florida was installed.

An important chapter in its history was added again in 1935 when the curriculum for the first two years underwent a marked change with the adoption of integrated courses which tend to give freshmen and sophomores a broader, more general background, before they are called upon to select their "major" subjects.

Within the last five years Florida State College for Women also has adopted other changes which include a two-term summer school totaling 11 weeks instead of one eight-week session; and the practice of internships for public administration students and for those entering the teaching profession. Political science students especially interested in public administration are allowed college credit for working in State government offices including that of the Secretary of State and the industrial commission. Teaching internes are placed in different Florida communities for several weeks at a time. In this way it is intended to afford students the opportunity to obtain practical experience in true-to-life situations.

The most sweeping improvements in the physical plant of the college were made about three years ago when a building program totaling over a million dollars was made possible through three PWA and one WPA projects. In this period a new dining hall, new infirmary, new student-alumnae building and new dormitory were added. The student-alumnae center was named in honor of the late Miss Rowena Longmire, veteran Florida State College teacher and active alumnae worker. The dormitory was named Landis Hall after the late Attorney General Cary D. Landis. It relieved considerably the cry for dormitory space on the part of several hundred

students and makes it possible now for the college to house 1,500 students on the campus grounds.

Four divisions make up the organization of Florida State College which offers work as high as the Master's degree. They are: The College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Education; The School of Home Economics; and the School of Music. Florida State College confers the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science in both the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Education and that of

Master of Science in the School of Home Economics. Graduate instruction also is offered in the School of Music.

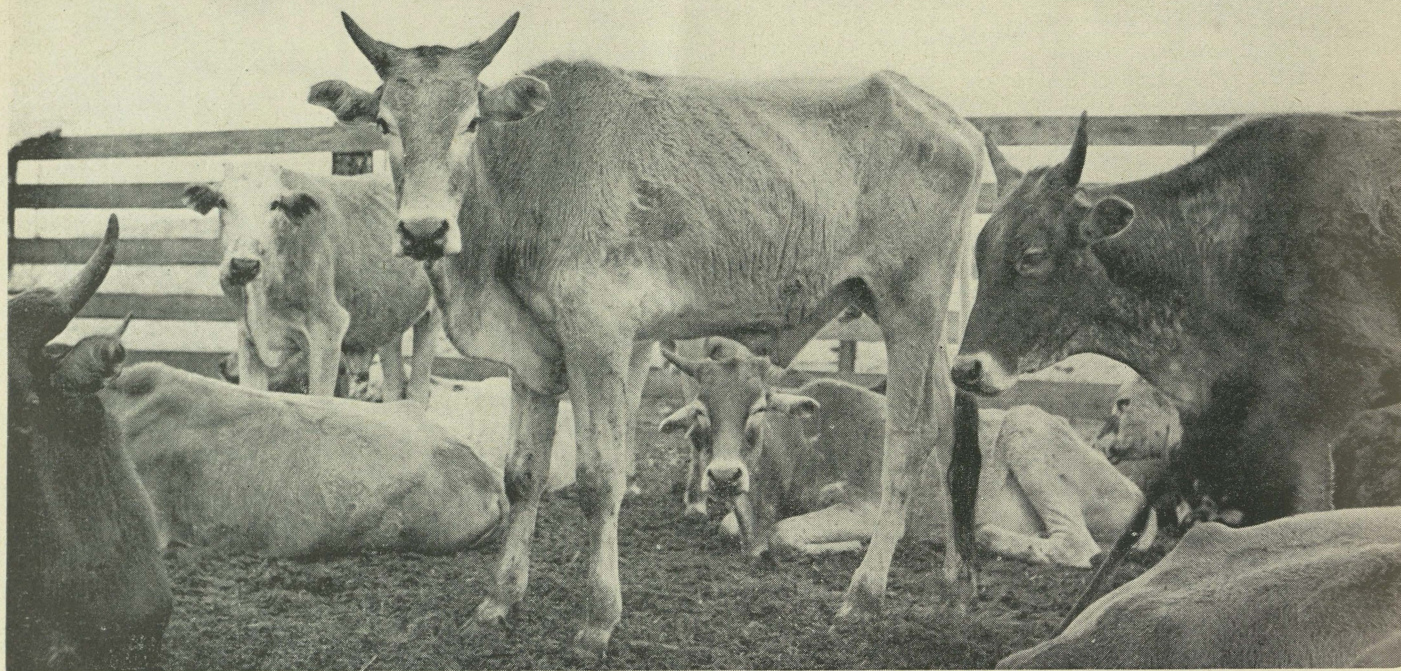
Great care is taken to provide the highest type of health facilities, opportunities for religious expression and social conditions of a homelike nature, since hundreds of students make Florida State College their place of residence nine months out of twelve for a number of years.

A modern infirmary is under the care of a competent medical staff,
(Continued on page 38)



Front entrance to Administration building

From Stew Meats To Steaks » » »

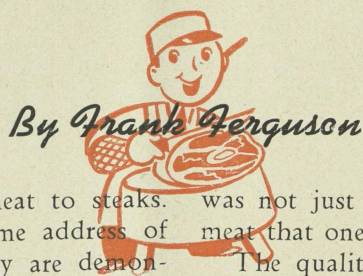


ONE OF O. Henry's rags-to-riches stories might be more thrilling but it could not be more spectacular than the story of the rise of our Florida scrub cattle from stew meat to steaks.

Down in Clewiston, which is the home address of the United States Sugar Corporation, they are demonstrating that molasses and lemon grass not only prevent piney-woods cows and steers from dancing 'round in their bones but makes their flesh as tender and delicious as the finest Texas meat available. So, it won't be long, if the idea takes hold like it should, until Florida marketmen will take down that "Western meats" sign, hang up a "Native beef" advertisement and be proud of it.

It hasn't been so long ago since Clarence R. Bitting, president of the corporation and as Florida-minded as if he was born here, started experiments under the direction of Dr. B. A. Bourne, chief of agricultural research, to see whether Florida cows and steers had to be that way or could be made to furnish some evidence of their right to existence. He probably reasoned that Florida cows have as many bones as others and that their hides will stretch as far as that of a Texas long-horn but that they had not been getting the right kind of stuffing.

The most recent experiments were started on January 27, 1941. On May 12 the average initial weight of one lot of steers went from 591.6 pounds to 805.0 pounds, another lot increased from an average weight of



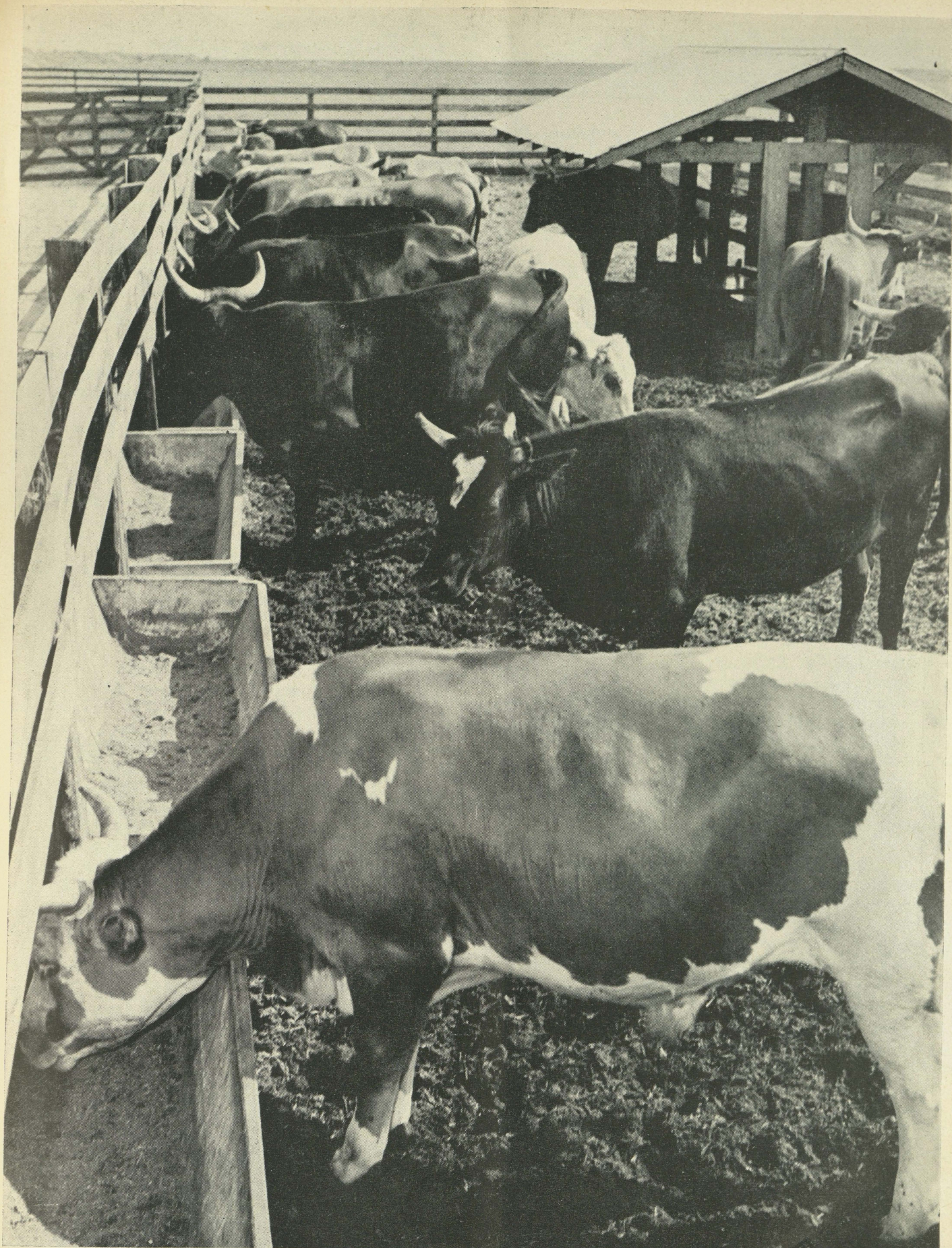
572.0 pounds to 793.8 pounds and another lot went from 606.2 pounds to 800.3 pounds. And the beauty about it is that the extra poundage

was not just strings and tendons but the finest quality meat that one could wish to eat.

The quality of the meat was proven in a series of dinners given by Mr. Bitting at which he served native beef to his guests, among them some of the connoisseur type, some gormandizers and some epicureans. It is not for us here to distinguish one from the the other but merely to record when the final votes were counted there was an overwhelming majority in favor of molasses-fed beef against the "furrin" kind. Another native son was put into office by approximately the same ratio of "yes" votes that Holland was elected governor.

These electors, all of them known to Mr. Bitting for their fastidiousness in matters of food, although still unidentified here as to their ability to put away victuals, include some of the prominent men of the State, among them a majority who could never qualify as first assistants to movie directors. They all said they were not only greatly surprised but delightfully impressed. For instance: from Harold Colee, executive vice president of the Florida State chamber of commerce:

"When you say that a food is 'delightful', its taste may only have penetrated your emotive machine. When you say it has a high market value you are reaching out for a crux. USSC is pointing (Continued on page 33.)



While the illustrations at the top of opposite page and on this page are not true "before and after" pictures, they give an idea as to what happens when a native steer is fed molasses in the United States Sugar Corporation's experimental pens at Clewiston. The picture at the top of opposite page is of a group of 18-month old Brahma steers in pens.

Silver Lining Begins To Show...

SILVER lining to the tax revision cloud which hung over the last legislature began to show through this month with the announcement of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Colin English that a survey of county school budgets indicates that school tax rates, like general tax millages, are being reduced in proportion to property assessment increases.

English's survey covering 34 approved county school budgets illustrates the wisdom of the administration and supporting legislators in insisting on passage of tax revision laws calling for all property to be assessed for taxation at its full value against the previous State-wide average of about 25 percent.

The increased assessments, says the State superintendent, has brought about a reduction of the general millage to the constitutional minimum of three mills in most counties. Where assessments have been increased four times the general school millage cannot drop in true proportion because of the constitutional minimum but an effort is being made to lower district millages to offset this. There is no minimum district levy.

Indication of the general decrease in school tax rates for 1941 is given in the following figures from 10 special tax school districts:

Tallahassee: From 35 to 8.5. Valuation increased 3.9 times.

Tampa: The total school levy is 7.3 mills this year, compared with 30 mills last year. The levy includes three mills for general county school operations, 2.8 mills for district maintenance and 1.5 mills for debt service. The county's assessed valuation went up 3.8 times.

St. Petersburg: The millage dropped from 35 to 5.36, including 3 for general fund, .8 for district maintenance and 1.56 for bonds. The county's assessed valuation went up 7.2 times.

Orlando: Down from 33.75 last year to 8.375. The assessed valuation went up 3.8 times.

Apalachicola: Down from 30 to 12.5. The tax roll is up 2.3 times.

Palm Beach: Down from 30 to 6.5. The assessed valuation increased 5.5 times.

Clermont: From 15 to 5.5. Assessed valuation up 2.8 times.

Leesburg: Reduced from 36 to 10. Assessments went up 2.8 times.

Palatka: From 23.5 to 6.625. Assessments up 3.4 times.

Eustis: From 31 to 10. Assessments up 2.8 times.

In commenting on the Holland tax program as passed in the 1941 legislature, Superintendent English said:

"The program to assess property at its real value and then collect taxes, not only helps the entire State and every political subdivision but helps the schools.

"You may hear some people grumble but I can assure you that the program deals more fairly with the large majority of people than ever before."

Holland Wins Medal For Effort Toward Game-Fish Conservation

Contributions to fish and game conservation earned Governor Holland a medal from the Florida Wildlife Federation presented at a banquet held in Jacksonville last month. The medal was presented by Harold Colee, vice president and general manager of the Florida State chamber of commerce, also a conservation enthusiast.

"You have been judged to have done most for conservation in Florida during the past year," Colee told Holland in presenting the medal.

"If there is anything that I can do to strengthen the hand, stouten the heart of conservation advocates, I insist that you call on me," said Holland.

"You must convince people of the value of the work that you are doing to conserve and extend Florida's game and fish resources. You know that is important. But there still are a lot of people who do not realize its significance."

Reward and National Emergency Jog Interest In Oil Discovery

Three major leases have been granted for oil explorations on State lands through orders of trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. They entitle holders to conduct exploratory work during a period of 18 months.

The 1941 legislature posted \$50,000 for the first person to discover oil in Florida in commercial quantities. While the reward would be puny for anyone discovering oil, it and National defense needs has served to revive interest in the venture.

Leases granted by the State provide that one-eighth of all revenues be paid the State in the event of oil discovery. Even when the State sells public lands it retains the right to three-fourths of all minerals and metals discovered on or under the lands. Excluding lands that have reverted to the State under the Murphy act, it now has about 1,150,000 acres of sovereignty lands and about 175,000 acres of public domain school lands.

State Officials to Participate In Municipalities' Convention

Members of the State government will have a prominent part in the annual convention of the Florida League of Municipalities which will be held in Tampa December 11-13.

Governor Holland has accepted an invitation to be the principal speaker at the banquet to be held on the night of the 11th. Other State officials who will appear on the program during the convention include Attorney General Tom Watson, State Comptroller Jim Lee, Chairman Thomas A. Johnson of the State Road Department, and State Hotel Commissioner Hunter Johnson.

"Good Roads" Miller

1871

1941

IF ANY ONE man in Florida could be given the credit for establishing the State-wide effort for better highways which has resulted in the State Road Department as we know it today, that credit should go to Frank O. Miller, Sr., who passed away October 28 in Jacksonville at the age of 70 years.

"Good Roads" Miller, as he was known throughout the State because of his pioneering for better highways, which he long ago recognized as the greatest factor in Florida's development, lived to see many of his dreams come true but died as enthusiastic for further expansion of his ideas as he was when the first road improvement consisted of mixing clay with sand to create a passable highway.

Like most successful business men who enter politics, Miller first sought office because he believed that he could accomplish his purpose better from within than from without. After he saw started his plan for road building progress as a State-wide undertaking, he retired to private life but never ceased to lend his support to any movement he believed

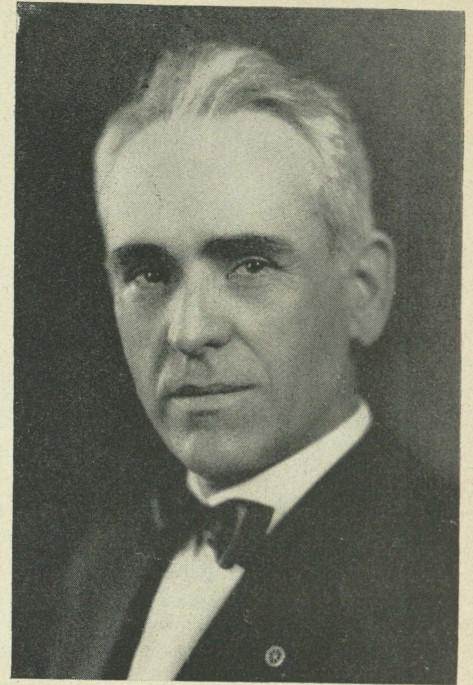
would advance what he was pleased to call "my hobby."

Some 30 years ago road building in Florida was done by 52 different county commissioners whose responsibility for connecting highway links between cities began and ended at their respective county lines. As a consequence many improved roads were started from cities and went to county lines where they dropped off to two sand ruts which were all but impassable.

Miller, one of the first to own and operate an automobile in Florida, foresaw the State's opportunity for development through construction of good highways which would permit easy access by automobile to its every section. His unofficial interest in better highways led him to interest in public office and he chose the office closest to his private hobby. He ran for and was elected county commissioner in Duval County. First-hand contact with the problem of road building soon proved to him that any adequate program of improvement would have to be centralized in a State agency. Miller's next step was to become a candidate for the State legislature. He was elected on his platform calling for State-wide road improvement. Almost all of his legislative effort was directed to the enactment of laws which would create a State group to cooperate with county commissions in the construction of trunk lines to properly connect the larger cities and make accessible the sections of the State which, although fertile and productive, were almost isolated from marketing centers.

It was Miller's efforts which created, in 1915, a State Road Department. This group, consisting of a State road commissioner, five members and six salaried employees, was at first largely advisory. Its sole authority was to require counties to submit reports relative to the amounts and types of highway construction. Operating expense of the first State Road Department was allocated from 15 percent of the net motor-vehicle license taxes collected by the counties. Expenditures for the first year amounted to slightly more than \$10,000.

At the next session of the State legislature, 1917, the powers of the State Road Department were enlarged so that requirements of the



Frank O. Miller, Sr.

Federal aid road act could be met. The department was authorized to construct and maintain a system of Federal and State roads and a one-half mill State tax levy was made in order to qualify for Federal aid. In 1918 Florida had its system of highways under way but there were but 4,721 miles of improved roads, mostly shell, marl, sand-clay. But eight miles were of high type paving as we know it today. The 1921 legislature enacted the first gasoline tax—one cent a gallon—and Florida's road construction program really began.

The "Miller Bill," providing for the locating, designing and enlarging of the State system of roads, was passed in 1923. Subsequent legislatures raised the gasoline tax and enacted other laws which provide for the present day functions of the department.

Miller was born in Philadelphia and came to Florida when a child. His parents settled at Macclenny, and Miller became a sewing machine agent in Jacksonville when a young man. Later he entered the piano business and headed the F. O. Miller Piano company for many years. He was prominent in civic work, was one of the organizers of the Jacksonville Rotary Club in 1912, was one of the founders and first president of the Boys' Home association.

FLORIDA'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK HELD BEST IN YEARS—LARSON

Florida's financial outlook is the best in years, according to State Treasurer Ed Larson in a recent statement.

August bills were discounted for cash and the general fund showed a balance of \$900,000 on September 15, says Larson. October occupational licenses and November tax collections will bring up the balance beyond any worry, he asserts.

Thirty-seven counties have been paid their full 1941-42 surplus gasoline tax although the fiscal year is but four months gone. Full payments have been made on the first month of teachers' salaries and the entire year's \$200,000 appropriation for the teacher retirement fund has been accounted for.



It's There!

POPEYE, in a recent series of the popular newspaper comic strip had a terrible time keeping Old Davy Jones from pulling the stopper out of the bottom of the ocean, but he never experienced the surprise of going down to the dock for a cruise to find that the ocean had disappeared.

This exact situation, in a similar way, has confronted some Leon County hunters and fishermen when they went to Lake Iamonia, near the State capital, expecting to find ducks or bass only to see dry ground where once was water and plenty of it.

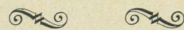
Disappearing lakes and lost rivers are not uncommon in Florida—there's even a natural bridge where a river sinks to reappear again shortly forming an earthen span across which an automobile may be driven. But Lake Iamonia's disappearing act has been suspended, if not actually stopped, by the work of man. One can set out for a day of fishing or duck hunting there with a reasonable chance of finding it where they left it last.

Lake Iamonia is about 10 miles long and from three miles to a half mile wide. It has several fingers extending away from the main body of water. One of these had a sinkhole from which Nature pulled the stopper on occasions and when this happened the water from almost the entire lake went out. Some say that it comes up again in the St. Johns River 200 miles away, some declare that it goes into the ocean, but State Geologist Herman Gunter maintains that it merely joins the sub-surface streams through lime-rock formations which are common in this State. Limestone, he says, is worn away by erosion until the overlying soil is weakened to fall into cavities. Seeking its own level, the water keeps going down in time of drought until the lake is drained away. The lake refills with new rainfall, washing debris and earth into the sinkholes to plug them up until the pressure again forces a drainage.

According to the records, Lake Iamonia disap-

Lake Iamonia

*Sometimes Fishermen Went
There Only To Find The
Lake Gone*



peared in 1910, 1917 and 1934. It showed tendencies toward another departure in 1938 and Leon County commissioners and the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish, the latter interested in saving the fish and preserving one of the finest duck hunting spots in the State, began to investigate ways and means of stopping it.

After testing currents and locating what they believed to be the offending finger, these agencies constructed a dam 1,150 feet long, 150 feet broad at the base and 12 feet broad at the top, and 20 feet high, across its mouth. The water went out in the finger, leaving a hole some 45 feet deep, but it stayed in the main part of the lake safely locked behind the dam. More than 40,000 bass and bream which were in the waters near the sinkhole were seined out by the commission and placed on the safe side of the dam. There's no chance of fish going over the dam in high water because of a fish fence which allows the water to flow over but keeps the fish in.

Manatee Museum Open

Florida's winter visitors this year will have an opportunity to look into the State's past if they visit the Manatee County museum at Manatee.

The Montague Tallant collection, gathered over a period of nearly 50 years of exploration, will be exhibited there. It includes pottery, shells, artifacts, jade and stone carvings and other relicts of the Indians' possession of the peninsula.

It's Gone!



The picture at the top of the page shows Lake Iamonia on December 18, 1933. At the bottom is the same scene on November 11, 1934. A diving board erected when water filled this portion of the lake now stands 45 feet in the air over a dry hole. Photos by State Geological Survey.

Ward Joins State Road Board...

Resignation of Nixon Butt, Sr., Orlando, and appointment of C. Fred Ward, Winter Park, to his place as member of the State Highway Board from the fifth district was announced this month. Butt was forced to retire because of ill health.

Ward, who withdrew from consideration as a member of the original Holland road board in favor of Butt, was for five years mayor of Winter Park and also served as city manager. During that time he supervised the road improvement program of Winter Park and was responsible during the expenditure of more than a million dollars in construction.

He has been a resident of Orange County for 55 years, coming to Florida from the east when a small boy. He has served as representative in the State legislature from Orange County. During his legislative career he sponsored legislation creating the fifth congressional district and other measures which have since proved their value to the State.

Ward's chief public interests has been the construction of better highways. He is thoroughly informed of the needs of his district and will make a valuable addition to the group which controls the construction of highways in the State.

Butt has been ill for some time and has not taken active part in the functions of the board for several months.



C. Fred Ward

In announcing his resignation from the board his son, Nixon Butt, Jr., made the following statement:

"Due entirely to reasons of health, my father has resigned his position as member of the State Road Department. He appreciates very much the cooperation he has received at all times from everyone throughout the fifth district and the State."

NEW PROCEDURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT PAY

Employers and workers of the State have been urged by Chairman Boyce A. Williams of the State Industrial Commission, to familiarize themselves with the new procedures for payment of partial unemployment compensation benefits which went into effect the first of this month.

Forms have been mailed to employers and local offices in various cities will be glad to answer any inquiries about the new regulations.

200 RETIRED TEACHERS NOW OBTAIN PENSION

Pensions averaging \$33 per month and some running as high as \$76 are being paid to about 200 retired Florida teachers, according to State Auditor Bryan Willis. Twenty-eight get more than \$50 per month, five from \$70 to \$76 and the remainder lesser amounts. Florida law requires teachers to retire at 70 years and permits retirement at 60 years.

RUNNER-UP NAMED

Leon T. Stevens, Limestone, has been named Hardee County commissioner to succeed Philip Roberts, also of Limestone, removed by the governor. Stevens was second to Roberts in the 1940 election.

Last Cloud Over Season Gone...

Efforts of Governor Holland, General Manager Harold Colee of the State chamber of commerce and others to have Federal gasoline rationing lifted in Florida were crowned with success this month when the chief executive was notified of that action by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes.

"That removes the only cloud on the horizon of Florida's banner tourist season," said Holland on receiving the news, and releasing it to news bureaus of the State.

"Florida has cooperated most loyally even with difficulties and sacrifices, although sometimes not entirely convinced that the situation was necessary.

"We are happy about the decision to abandon the restrictions and happy that conditions warrant abandonment."

Almost simultaneously with the announcement from Washington came a statement by State Comptroller Lee that the State used 29,785,902 gallons of taxable gas in September, which is nearly ten percent more than the 27,106,968 consumed in September 1940. The gasoline tax produced \$2,085,013 in September against \$1,879,487 for September 1940.

Tallahassee records show that Florida motorists are supplied with gasoline from 7,614 filling stations. Dade County leads with 769 stations, Hillsborough, second, 613, Duval third, 560, Alachua 150, Broward 175, Escambia 216; Lee 110, Leon 104, Manatee 119, Marion 192, Martin 45, Monroe 55, Orange 316, Palm Beach 264, Pinellas 362, Polk 411, Putnam 108, St. Johns 109, St. Lucie 63, Sarasota 103, Seminole 94, and Volusia 279.

A Day With A County Nurse...

By the Growing Reporter

THE NURSE had no warning that I was going along and it wasn't an especially planned day—just an ordinary, routine run of the mill day. I sat in on staff meeting first at the county health unit and heard the nurses discuss with the supervisor their work for the day. My nurse, Miss Smith, made a most satisfactory picture as she sat paying close attention. Fresh, dark blue uniform, neat shoes and severe little hat. No foolishness about that outfit. It was designed for work—simple and very becoming.

Miss Smith's car was not very old, but it seemed a trifle on the battered side. Now I know why. That car does most of its traveling far away from Florida's fine highways. And in fact, this is a story of the "dim roads" of Florida.

It was the first day of school and our first stop was at a large, new consolidated school, clear out on the edge of nowhere. At least it seemed that way to me, until we really did reach "nowhere" later in the day. Miss Smith is almost a member of the faculty at that school. She goes there once every week, meets with the teachers, talks with them about special health problems of the children and if there is any serious problems of illness which might endanger the health of many of the children, Miss Smith takes prompt measures to see that everything is being done to avoid that danger.

Here's how it works. With Miss Smith's help and with the help of the county health doctor, the teachers are instructed about the first signs and symptoms of contagious diseases in children. Every morning as the children file into the classroom, or in the first few minutes after they are seated, the teacher makes "morning observation." She looks for beginning colds, sniffles, sore throat, rash, any of which might mean the beginning of a contagious disease. The children learn to "observe" themselves too, and more and more as Florida children receive the benefit of health service, we may expect even "second graders" to know that they should stay at home if they have any of these signs. The teachers, the nurses and the doctors are making "good citizens" out of our school children in teaching them that it is right to be healthy—for their own good and for the good of others.

The teacher "observes" for cleanliness too, and alas must watch for such embarrassing things as head lice among her charges. You wonder why the parents would permit their children to harbor hundreds of these disgusting creatures. Ignorance, combined with poverty and ill health are convincing reasons, but probably ignorance is the most important. So when after "observation" a child is sent home to be cleaned up, and after Miss Smith has visited that home to explain how and why, the biggest cause—ignorance—is being attacked.

Yes, Miss Smith is teacher too and her pupil the community. Not only the ignorant and poverty-stricken part of the community, but those members of it who

need to be convinced of the necessity for encouraging and supporting fulltime health service. They need to know that disease and illness among one family endangers all families and is reflected in the economics of their community.

Going the rounds with Miss Smith tends to make one philosophize, but it's ten o'clock now and the "dim road" beckons. We stop in front of

A shack made entirely of pieces of tin. Five children and a mother and father live here. Miss Smith knew about this house because the 13-months-old baby had diphtheria a few months ago. Word of it had spread as word does in this area — through people frightened by mysterious illnesses which might be "catching." The baby was better now, thanks to the administrations of the county health unit, but the disease left a heart permanently damaged. The other four children had been immunized by the county health doctor at school, in another county, but the small baby hadn't been so lucky and had caught diphtheria at the very time when it is most dangerous—before the age of five. There is no one at home in the tin-can house, but we stop next door at the Dalton's to say we'll be back next Wednesday before driving on down the road toward

The Johnsons' who, according to Miss Smith, are a real and ever-present health problem. The house is solidly built, but within its three dark rooms live Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and ten little Johnsons. The house is stained with the smell and look of filth. There are no screens and through the "breezeway" from front to back door run an assortment of small, middling and full-sized chickens.

Mrs. Johnson invites us to sit down and is genuinely glad to see Miss Smith. Four little Johnsons, too young to be in school, are within the house—the next to youngest hanging onto his mother's skirts, staring at us wide-eyed and sucking furiously on a dirty "pacifier." Another child, just a little older, is playing about on the kitchen floor, neither disturbed by, nor disturbing the chickens as they scurry through and peck around him.

Miss Smith asks to see the real object of our visit—the new baby, age 17 days. The baby lies in the middle of an unsheeted mattress in the "other room," holding between its lips another of the Johnson's apparently inexhaustible supply of "pacifiers." The Johnsons can't use medicine because the religious sect to which they belong teaches that it is a sin. But Miss Smith again tells Mrs. Johnson about giving the children cod-liver oil and that it is not a medicine but food. She urges Mrs. Johnson to come to the clinic and bring the new baby. No doctor had delivered that baby. Just an ignorant midwife, because the Johnsons also believe that for any but a woman to attend a "birthing" is a sin. Miss Smith explains gently

(Continued on page 26)

Fishing Futures

By O. Lloyd Meehan

Assistant Aquatic Biologist, Welaka Nursery
From "Florida Game and Fish"

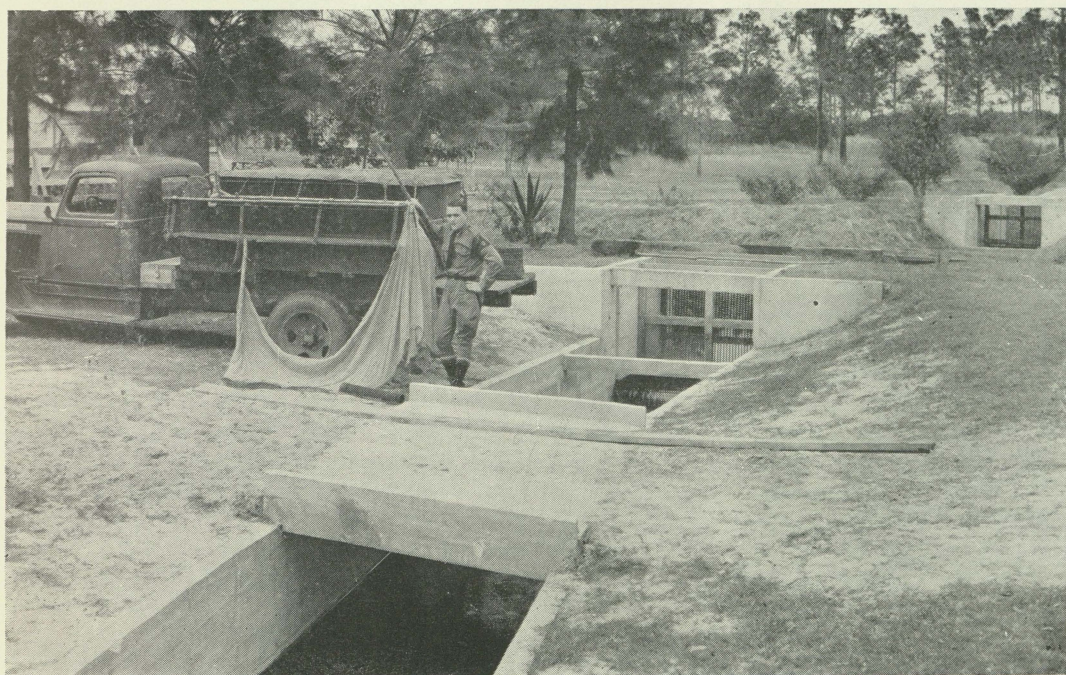
FLORIDA IS famous for her fine climate with its abundance of sunlight, for her fruit and vegetables with their richness in vitamins, and as a playground for the tourist, but especially is she famous as the Mecca of the sport fisherman. The accessibility of fresh water lakes and streams to the average person and the lure of his majesty, the large mouth black bass, are most potent enticements to the majority. Nowhere else do the bronze monarchs grow as large; nowhere else can this king of fresh water be caught in such abundance, and nowhere else are so many fishing haunts available to the angler. Yet, while our bass fishing has been the subject of enthusiastic sporting comment for many years, we are just now awakening to the necessity of maintaining and increasing this priceless heritage.

The large mouth bass or "trout" ranges from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic and from the Gulf Coast into Canada. His small mouth relative is confined in range to the cooler and swifter streams of the same area. A third species, the spotted bass, is found from the Ohio Valley to Louisiana and east in Georgia and the western section of north Florida. Of all this area, however, it is in Florida alone that the taking of a five pound large mouth is a common occurrence, that ten pounders are more or less taken for granted, and where only those around fifteen pounds are worth measuring and bragging about. Such fishing makes the State unique, even to the extent of necessitating a separate classification for Florida bass in the fishing contests conducted by the sporting magazines.

The capture of this worthy opponent is managed in various ways. Plug casting and fly rods are used by those who disdain the more lowly methods. This requires the most skill



and greater effort, and is considered more sportsmanlike. Perhaps the least equipment is used by the Waltonian angler, who asks nothing better than a bamboo pole, hook, line, and minnow while he sits in solitude and meditation. Closely allied to this method is the use of hand line and sinker with shrimp, "crawfish," or minnows. The bait is drawn gradually over the bottom, usually on a bar, in a more or less successful attempt to simulate natural food. This method requires a knowledge of the stream or lake bottom and considerable skill in (Continued on page 35)



Picture at top of page shows the transfer of fingerlings at the Welaka hatchery for distribution to applicants. Experience has taught that the small bass fry become only tid-bits for larger fish when they are distributed too soon. Hatcheries now wait until they are three to four inches long.

The bottom picture is a scene at the Winter Haven hatchery, operated by the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish, which is believed to be the last word in hatchery construction. Funds were furnished by the City of Winter Haven and the Winter Haven Chapter of the Isaak Walton League of America. This hatchery annually supplies more than a million bass fingerlings for transportation to Florida waters.

Press Approves New Road Patrol

PRESS comment on the inauguration of the expanded State Highway Patrol has been favorable throughout the State despite the fact that some individuals registered protests at the increase in the price of drivers' licenses until they saw the additional money going into additional service and protection.

Some of the comment of State newspapers follows:

Tampa Tribune (Aug. 7) — "With full cooperation from the public, there is no doubt that the expanded Florida Highway Patrol can do a better job in hurling back death's attack on our highways."

St. Petersburg Times (July) — "This program, when carried out, will make the drivers' license really mean more than just a symbol that you have paid your share towards a State patrol. It should tend to get unfit drivers and unfit cars off the highway."

Mulberry Press (Aug. 14) — "With a large school of newly trained patrolmen * * * automobile drivers * * * pretty thoroughly covered each day and night * * * and without question a lot of the traffic violations * * * will be eliminated. These patrolmen have been taught to be courteous and yet firm in their administration of the law, and the uniformed fellows we have met are pretty swell guys if the autoist shows a disposition to want to be fair with them."

Ocala Star (Aug. 14) — "It won't be long now, with 140 patrolmen on the highways making these check-ups, when the "one-lamp" car will be the exception to the rule."

Hollywood Sun (Aug. 13) — "One of the most pleasing developments in State government has been the constantly increasing efficiency of the highway patrol in recent months."

"Under the directorship of J. J. Gilliam, a spirit of intense loyalty has been built up and a high morale created * * * They (the patrolmen) have been encouraged to feel that they are on the roads to help motorists—not terrorize them. And they have responded as all real American men do when given a responsibility the right way."

Florida Advocate (Aug. 15) — "We have arrived at the conclusion that the State patrol is composed of

a fine group of men, and judging by our acquaintance with them, they are of a very high type."

Palm Beach Post-Times (Aug. 31) — "The enlarged patrol in this county has started in a manner which indicates free and easy driving without much regard to traffic regulations may be a thing of the past. That being true, a majority of the drivers won't begrudge the additional half dollar they are required to pay for a permit this year."

Orlando Reporter-Star (July 29) — "While the regulations are numerous, every person capable of operating a car can easily meet them * * * And from what we can learn, the State Highway Patrol will see they are lived up to by the traveling public."

Delray Beach News (Aug. 1) — "Florida's toll of traffic deaths is appalling * * * If the new regulations eliminate a reasonable percentage of them they will serve an admirable purpose."

Miami Herald (Aug. 14) — "Starting out with only 60 men * * *, the Florida Highway Patrol has more than justified its existence. As time goes on and revenues from drivers' licenses increase, we may have a patrol of sufficient size to cover every county in the State * * * When we have an organization of that extent, watch Florida's safety record advance to the best in the Nation."

Lakeland Ledger (Aug. 3) — "Now that the State patrol is to consist of more than 150 men * * * the highways will be more thoroughly policed, but the major responsibility still rests with individual motorists."

Palm Beach Post (July 24) — "Beginning in September, Florida highways will be more closely patrolled than ever before. It behooves all drivers to bring themselves up to date on the traffic laws if they want to stay out of trouble."

Plant City Courier (Aug. 26) — "Based on our early observation, we're confident that those drivers who take the trouble to note the work being done by the State Highway Patrol will feel the extra fifty cents is one of the best investments they've ever been called upon to make."

Ocala Star (Aug. 28) — "This

time all persons applying for a license who have not previously been licensed will be required to undergo an examination * * *. This is a requirement the public asked for, and with a larger patrol personnel it will be supplied from here on out."

Lakeland Ledger (Sept. 4) — "The money you pay for a driver's license is used to promote safety on Florida highways. In other words, it is used to protect you."

ALLEN SKAGGS in *Suwannee Democrat* (Sept. 12) — "Whatever he (the patrolman) does—whatever restrictions he imposes, is for the common good of all. Remember that—the next time he stops you—or your friend—or your friend's friend—don't grumble—profit by what he says—and perhaps some day Florida highways will be safe for you and me to drive on. Also for the cows."

Polk County Record (Sept. 9) — "The highway patrol since its expansion * * *, has done fine work in curbing drunken and reckless driving. Under the new law requiring drivers' license tests, it will perform valuable service in making Florida highways safe."

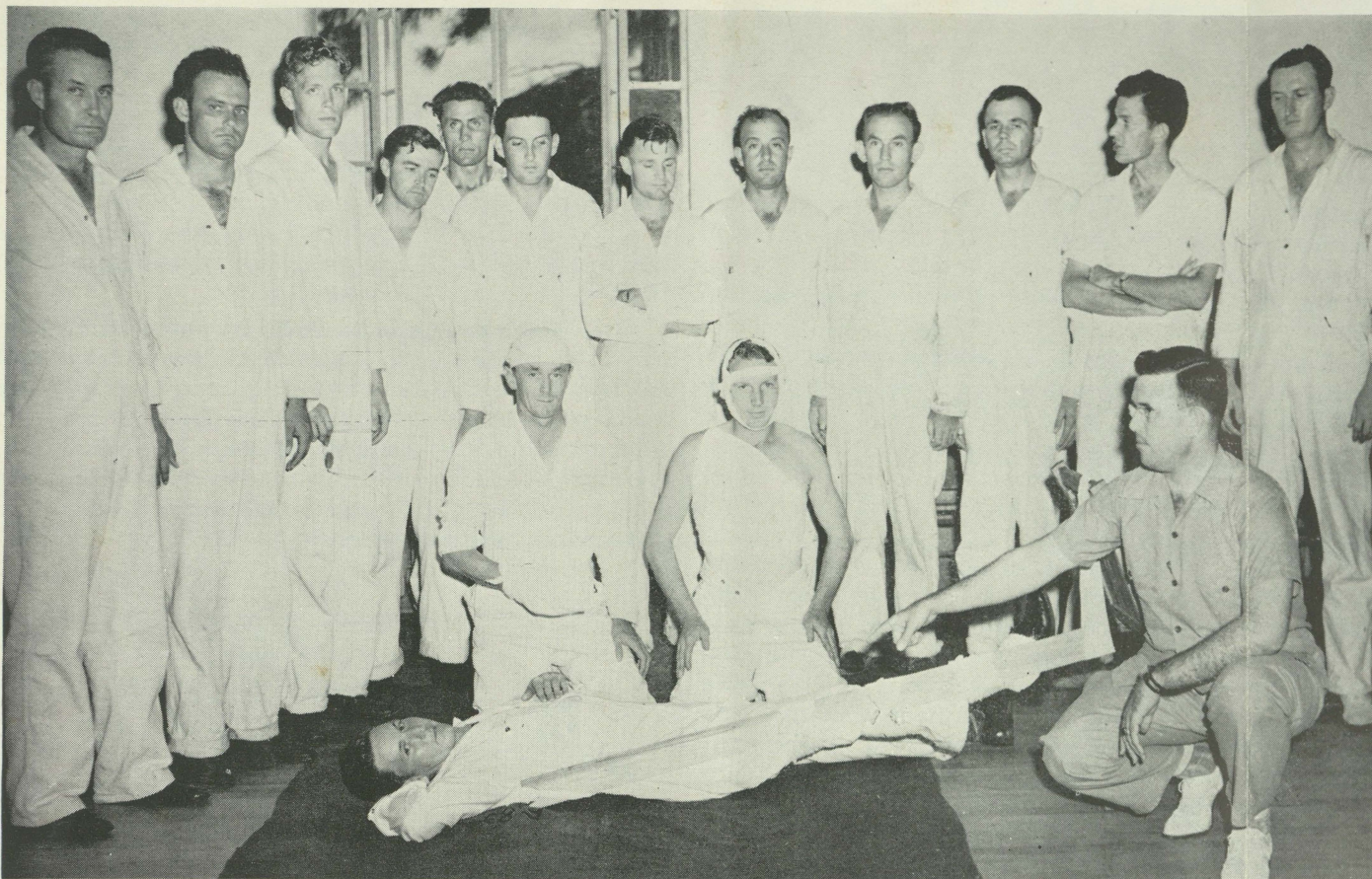
Ocala Star (Sept. 16) — "It should be apparent to even the casual observer that strict enforcement of the new drivers' license law will result in more intelligence at the wheels of automobiles and trucks that ply our highways."

Tampa Tribune (Sept. 15) — "There is no question but that careful reading and study of this manual by every new driver will prove beneficial. We commend the department of public safety for the evidence of its willingness and desire to cooperate with the motoring public. The department is doing a good job and with continued cooperation and strict enforcement of all traffic regulations, it is certain that Florida highways can be made safe."

Palm Beach Post (Sept. 10) — "Not many drivers will object to paying an additional fee to support the enlarged road patrol so long as it continues to operate with its present effectiveness."

Sanford Herald (Sept. 16) — "Most of the new laws are perfectly common-sense regulations which most good drivers attempt to carry

(Continued on page 28)



Activities of the Florida Highway Patrol are not confined to restricting the motorist to the speed limits, making arrests for violations and chasing drunken drivers off the highways. They are trained to render first aid to the injured, and, no doubt, have been directly responsible for the saving of lives.

In the above photo is shown one of the training classes through which all members of the patrol go. Illustrated is the proper way for handling a person who has sustained a broken leg. The greatest danger in such an accident is that the broken bones injure the surrounding flesh thus creating a condition which later may become dangerous or result in the loss of the member. The proper way, and this should be observed by all who handle such cases, is to use a long pole or two-by-four to hold the broken leg in place while the victim is being transported to a hospital. Other injuries are illustrated in the picture.

The most important call answered by the patrol, aside from getting a dangerous driver who may cause accidents to himself and others off the highway, is the call to an accident. You may rest assured, the patrol knows what to do.

Invites Women To Aid Clean-Up

APPEAL to Florida women to assist Governor Holland in his efforts to better sanitary facilities in restrooms of the State was made this month by Mary Groover Holland, wife of the chief executive, with whom the matter is a pet peeve.

"I invite and would appreciate the cooperation of all women of Florida in this campaign because when women really get started on a project they can do more than the State militia," said Mrs. Holland.

Declaring that cleaning up the restrooms of Florida was the chief objective of the movement, Mrs. Holland said that it will be "just fine" if it spreads to other States.

"I've traveled a lot and I have found few restrooms that are clean and sanitary, and properly equipped," Mrs. Holland declared. "Others are sickening. Something must be done about them.

"Of course, the public must show its appreciation by cooperating with the operators of filling stations and

transportation companies. I know full well the problems presented when the public seems to have a tendency to carry off everything that isn't tied down.

"Soap and paper towels are necessary in restrooms. So is a mirror. All these can be put in containers. Tissue rolls should be in containers, to eliminate public handling of rolls.

"I hope that all the women of Florida will join in this program. If they will, results will be certain and they will be obtained quickly."

Governor Holland issued instructions to the State Board of Health to check all filling stations for conditions. Chief Sanitary Engineer David B. Lee responded with orders to all inspectors declaring that "Florida as a tourist State has a grave responsibility to its winter visitors as well as to the resident population."

It was stated that several of the larger oil companies have already agreed to give their hearty cooperation in the movement.

FLORIDA PARKS INVITE VISITOR

MORE than ever, this winter season visitors to the State are going to be given an opportunity to see what the Florida Forest and Park Service is pleased to call, and, in its selected spots, come very close to maintaining, an "unspoiled Florida."

The Service has been hard at work, in cooperation with other State officials, the State Planning Board and the public, preparing its various and varied attractions which are free to our own people and to the millions of visitors to the State. While there may be private preserves which charge admissions to the public to see transplanted botanical wonders, the State parks offer Florida as it is, and as it was when even the Caloosas roamed this land.

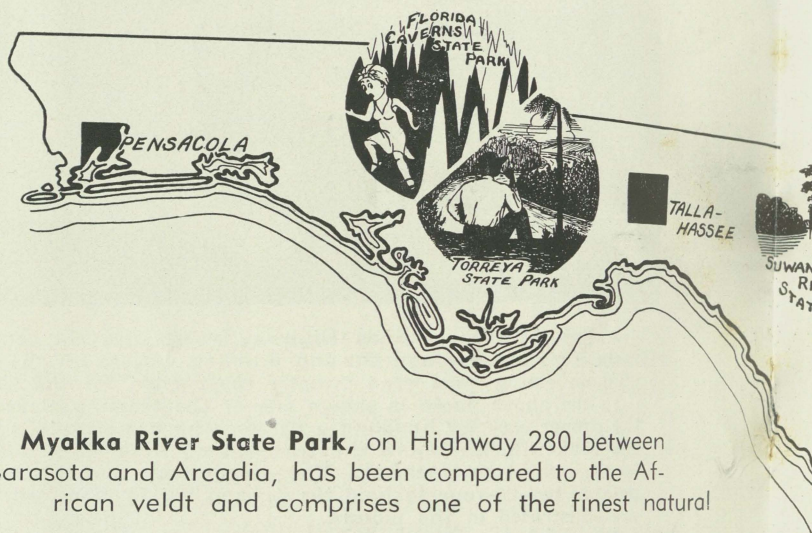
There are 11 State parks under the direction of the Florida Forest and Park Service, some of them completed public playgrounds and preserves, others more or less completed and others still unimproved and somewhat inaccessible. By no means is the State park system finished, or anywhere near what it should be if present generations are going to fulfill their obligations to those who are to follow.

Hillsborough River State Park, northeast of Tampa on Highway 156, is a place where those who are accustomed to buying orchids at fancy prices can see them in their wild state. Picnicking and camping facilities are splendid. There are nature trails, excellent bathing facilities.

Here is a typical scene taken in one of Florida's State parks. Most of them have camping facilities, some of them have cabins and all of them have Florida nature as it has been for thousands of years. The public is invited to make use of State park facilities.

Highlands Hammock State Park, west and south from Sebring, is filled with lush tropical growth and classed as the third outstanding park unit in the entire country. In its inimitable way, the Park Service has made the depths of this park accessible without spoiling its charm and beauty.

Gold Head Branch State Park, on Highway 68 near Keystone Heights and available to the thousands of soldiers at nearby Camp Blanding, may take its name from the fact that gold actually was found at the head of the stream. Its central feature is the wholly unexpected wooded ravine. Swimming and fishing, picnicking. Overnight cabins are available. Trailer accommodations are provided.



Myakka River State Park, on Highway 280 between Sarasota and Arcadia, has been compared to the African veldt and comprises one of the finest natural



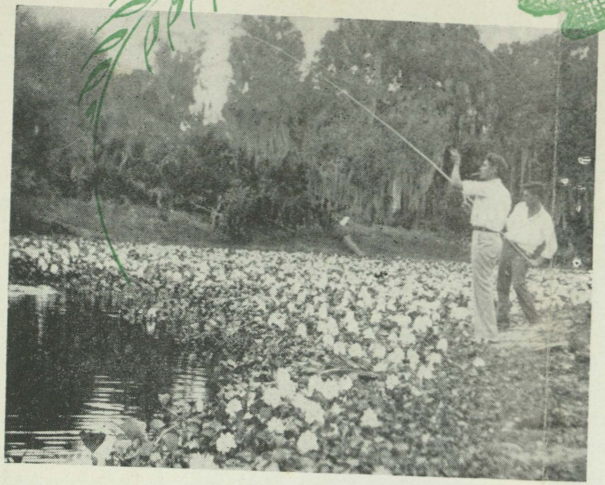
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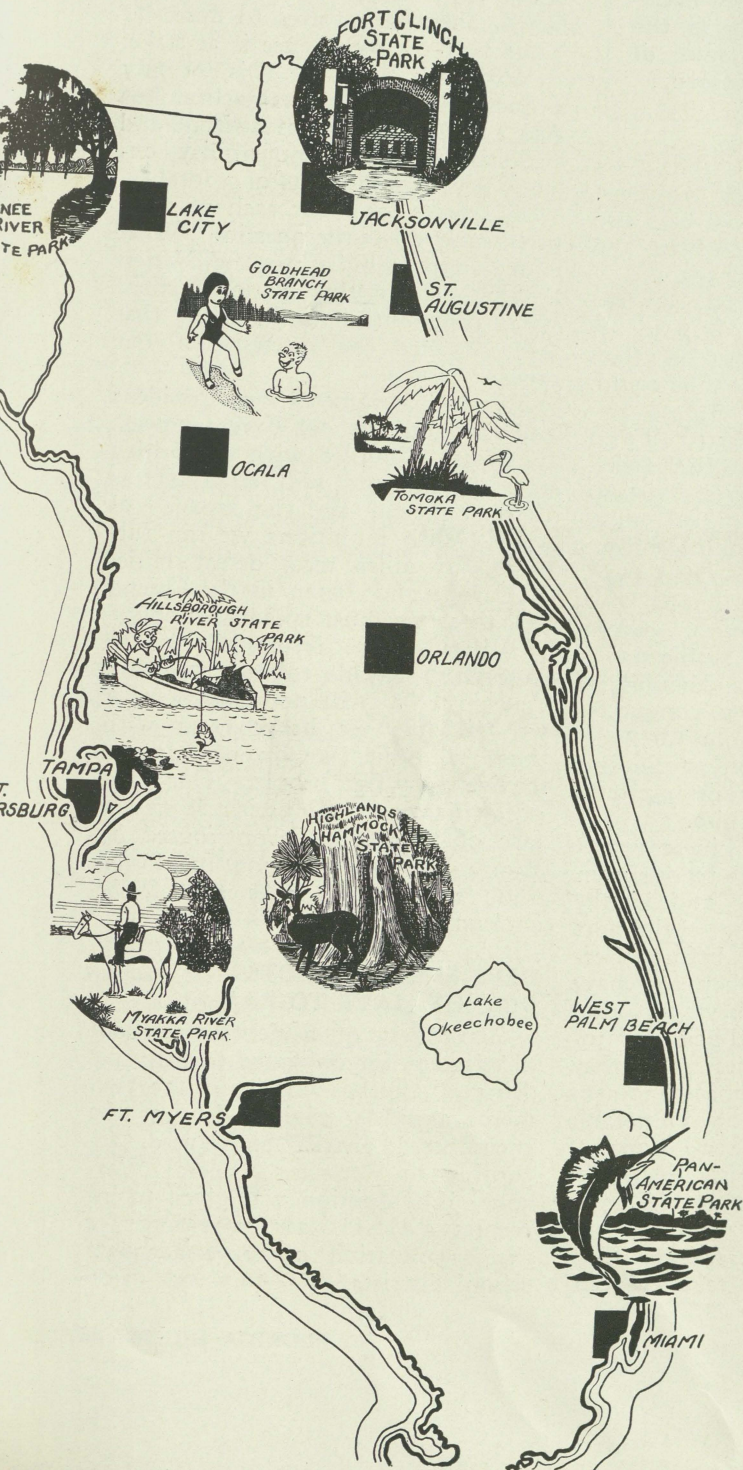
wildlife sanctuaries in the country. There is an abundance of bird life and a variety surprising.

Fort Clinch State Park, easily accessible from Jacksonville (Highways 17 and 13) is a few miles outside of Fernandina. The old fort was one of the earliest and has been under five flags. The fort is still in a remarkable state of preservation, furnishing a study for those interested in early architecture, while the surrounding area gives plenty of opportunity for surf bathing, deep-sea fishing and exploration. The jungle surrounding the fort is said to have been the rendezvous of pirates.

Florida Caverns State Park, just off Highway 1 east of Marianna, is one of the strangest phenomena in the



While fishing is protected in some Florida State parks, there are streams and lakes in most of them which are open to fishermen in season. Above is a bass hole in which the angler can almost always look for a strike.



State. There is an amazing network of underground caverns many of which have been made accessible to visitors. There is a natural bridge over Chipola River, rock gardens and a Federal fish hatchery.

Torrey State Park, named for the rare Torrey tree, is six miles from Bristol. It has high, wooded bluffs, the most notable of which is Neal's Bluff, affording vistas possible nowhere else in the State. Old Confederate gun emplacements are still in evidence along the river.

Suwannee River State Park, still unimproved and somewhat inaccessible although work is going on there daily, also is reached from Highway 1. The plan there is to revive old negro plantation life and feature interesting geological formations.

Pan-American State Park, the breeding ground of the manatee or sea cow, is located out of Miami. It is to be made accessible by a new highway and can be reached by canoe trail and boat. It lies between the north and south forks of New River on the edge of the Everglades.

Tomoka, not yet classified officially as a State park, is south of St. Augustine where the Tomoka merges with the Halifax River. It offers abundant bird life, unsurpassed fishing, historical interest. In the same classification is the O'Leno area on the Santa Fe River where camping facilities are available. Twenty-five rustic buildings will accommodate a limited number of persons comfortably.

Recent action of the Internal Improvement Fund trustees in withdrawing certain public lands from sale may result in the expansion of some of the State's parks. These lands are adjacent to some of the existing parks and reverted to State ownership under the Murphy Act.

It is probable that the 1943 legislature will be asked to transfer these lands, and possibly other lands returned to State ownership through the act, to the Florida Forest and Park Service. This would materially extend the area of State parks and further carry out the policy of the administration to increase facilities for the non-property-owning public for recreation.

WHAT ARMISTICE DAY MEANS

(Continued from page 7)

world. Hitler has jeered that we would be destroyed from within—a statement we might well ponder when we hear Lindbergh and Wheeler and others of like stripe.

Between the Germans and the French, all bridges have been burned and those who think of dealing with Germany might well examine the plight of hapless France. Every possibility of collaboration between the Germans and the French has vanished. By mass murder Hitler is trying to destroy every spark of liberty in fallen France and he has reaped the unutterable hatred of the French people.

He has burned the bridges between Germany and Russia. He struck suddenly and without warning, a so-called ally, but certainly a nation who had chosen to collaborate with him. He now admits that the Russians were better prepared than he thought possible—which invites us to contemplate what he thinks of other less prepared neighbors. He now says that he is not trying to defeat the Russian government but rather he is engaged in killing the greatest number of Russians possible.

To the credit of the Russian people, regardless of their social creed, they are solidly behind their army and its leaders to fight it out with no quarter being given or none asked. Frightful slaughter of their soldiers and citizens has only steeled them to fight to a finish. They recognize that they cannot negotiate with Hitler. Their factories and property are destroyed before it can be captured by a fast and furious invader. Mass carnage brings only a firmer resolve to fight on. And lest we assume this of small import to us, let us admit that as long as Russia continues to fight, we have less fighting to do ourselves, for we are the ultimate goal of every German scheme. American gold would re-establish a bankrupt Germany and American machinery would replace a worn-out industrial Germany.

For the United States, the only conclusion to be drawn from the Russian campaign is that our armament program must be greatly expanded. No matter what happens in Russia, the fact remains that Hitler has captured most of the industrial resources of European Russia. He has disrupted the offensive power of the Russian armies and until they have been provided with weapons they will be powerless. With their proven bravery and determination to

TWO NEW BOOKLETS ARE RELEASED BY MAYO DEPARTMENT

"Pineapple Growing" and "Broomcorn Growing" are the titles of two new booklets which have just been issued by the Department of Agriculture and made available to the public. Both were compiled by the Writers' Project of WPA.

Thirteen booklets have now been issued by the department under its arrangement with the Writers' Project. The project has three more on the press and is compiling a group of 14 others which will be available soon.

Anyone desiring these booklets has only to apply to the Florida State Department of Agriculture at Tallahassee.

fight on, it is imperative that they be speedily supplied with weapons. They fight for themselves but also for us, for the defeat of Hitler and the return of the ways of peace.

For those who speculate on the possibility of a negotiated peace, it is clear that Hitler is further than ever from a position where he could, even if he wished it, propose any kind of a negotiated peace. From one end of Europe to the other, the relation of Hitler to his victims is one of hate—deadly and unreconcilable hate that would prevent demobilization of the German military machine. Hitler is master of a continent which he cannot govern except by incessant and ruthless violence. Since he cannot demobilize, he must go on to new conquests, plan new and still more far-flung campaigns in the hope of finding some way to break all resistance outside and within his empire.

The Russian and Chinese resistance has been invaluable to our own defense in the Atlantic and in the Orient. Our Japanese neighbors were in a grab-fest before Germany began hers. They too have large dreams and they all deal with the U. S. A. Their day-to-day actions clearly indicate that they only wait for a fortunate moment to strike us in the most vulnerable spot. Again we have no hope of avoiding the showdown. Either we get out of their path or we must fight.

When Russia is defeated and England is destroyed, we take the cen-

ter of the stage, and the consequences are far reaching. We must gear our industry to war and train our armed forces to the ultimate. A make-shift program is not sufficient. In general, it is true that the success of a campaign is determined by what was planned and accomplished in the previous two years. War today is complicated machines in the hands of highly trained men, timed to the split second and coordinated in action. The disaster of France was caused by the failure of France and England to prepare for the spring of 1940.

The program we adopted last winter will not be producing its full effect until the latter part of 1942. The strikes and slowdowns of today are spending the money which we will be paying back for a hundred years. Are we going to allow selfish or subversive forces to upset it? Your very own existence is at stake.

With each one of us, it is not only a question of individual action but also a matter of official attitude and leadership. The responsibility extends beyond the limits of a locality, even a State, and for each of us it pertinently raises the question "What is my responsibility to the Nation as a whole; in this National crisis, what contribution can I make that will advance the interests of our cause?"

By the foresight of our President and the Congress, we have a powerful navy. Coupled with the British navy it can and will strangle this German menace and the Japanese as well. With munitions we can furnish, our allies may defeat Hitler in Europe and Japan in the Orient, and these we must speedily supply.

Whatever else is needed, let us have the fortitude to meet the test. Our posterity will not forgive us if we fail. If we break faith with those who die, we do not deserve to live as a free people. Our kind of civilization will perish from the face of the earth.—Contributed by World War Veteran, now in Florida State service who asks that it be anonymous.

DEBT-FREE DISTRICTS DO NOT HAVE TO PAY

Taxpayers of a debt-free school district are not obligated to help pay debts of another district if the two merge and the original debt of the encumbered district be refused, according to Attorney General Watson. The opinion was given to interpret a 1941 law providing for the organization of more adequate school districts.

Interesting Floridian...

FRED SCHULTZ, Florida ornithologist, last month closed one of the most unusual of Florida's most unusual hotels—The Pelican Inn, where all the guests are birds, in Tampa Bay. He scores it as his most successful season, according to Bibb Abbott writing in *The Tampa Tribune*.

During the summer Schultz has been host to some 20,000 pelicans, egrets, ibises, herons and even storks, the largest number that ever accepted his hospitality, and like all innkeepers, he predicted a greater season next summer.

From his cabin at Whisky Stump, a low lying island in the bay within sight of Tampa's skyline, Schultz had watched a few mating birds grow to flocks that literally darkened the sky. He saw fuzzy creatures emerge into awkward fledglings, and offered his protection until the last one had moved along.

"It's been a good year," said Schultz, as he rowed across the shallows to the mainland. "After a hard struggle, I believe the birds are about to get a foothold again. It would have been a shame to lose them."

But eight years ago the birds were nearly extinct in this section. That is when Schultz and Dr. Herbert R. Mills, Tampa's No. 1 bird enthusiast, stepped into the picture with the aid of the Audubon society and the United States Biological survey, and put a stop to widespread predations.

First, they acquired Green Key, a mangrove jungle near Whisky Stump. They posted it with Federal authority, and Schultz began his long watch.

Schultz carried lumber for his cabin, piece by piece, through a marsh to the coast off Gardenville, rowed it a mile to Whisky Stump and built a house that cost him \$13.85.

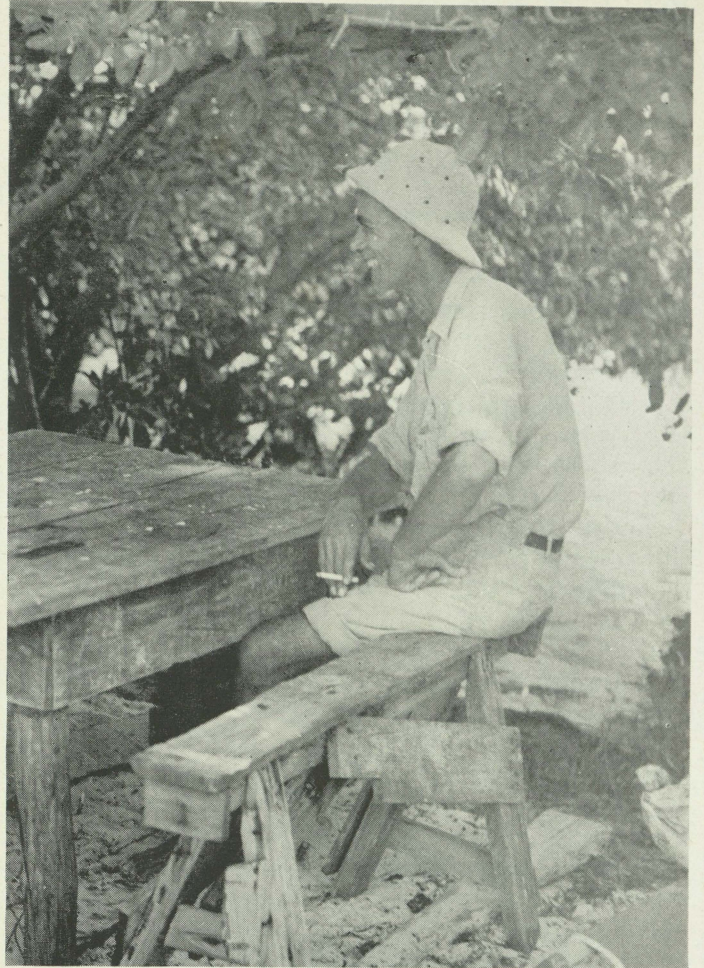
There, close to the wary birds, Schultz made them feel welcome by seeing that they were not molested. Never once did he set foot on their chosen domain, and he saw that no one else approached them.

The birds came in increasing numbers. They liked the accommodations and the food provided by shoals of mussels and fish in the surrounding shallow waters, and stayed. Evidently they told their friends, because more came each summer and began to stay longer. They now have lengthened their nesting and fledgling season to nearly nine months.

The protected rookery has become a model and has been recognized in several nationally circulated nature magazines. Ornithologists and naturalists have visited it from all parts of the country.

Meantime, Schultz, living like a Robinson Crusoe, has kept track faithfully of his guests' comfort. He has patrolled their shores at least once daily and has rejoiced in their increase.

All this he has recorded religiously in his diary of a birdkeeper which describes the discovery of rabbits on Whisky Stump and other such oddities. Appearance of the rabbits was a mystery on the dot of land sur-



Fred Schultz, friend of birds, seated at a table near his shack on Whisky Stump, island in Tampa Bay.

rounded by water until Schultz figured that maybe one or more were dropped by eagles flying to a nearby eyrie. A pair of barn owls also moved in on Schultz to help break the monotony of an island existence.

Schultz looking through his binoculars into Pelican hotel, has counted 10 species of herons, besides cormorants, ibises, pelicans, petrels, water turkeys or snake birds, the rare snowy and American egrets, and wood ibises, a true stork which stands for hours on one leg.

The chatter of the birds in midsummer sounds like a boiler factory. Squeaking young and fluttering parents make a bedlam of the place, but it is well regulated according to bird custom.

Pelicans usurp most of the island, for example, but they keep to themselves. They will have nothing to do with their neighboring ibises and the herons stay to themselves just as if they abide by some rigid zoning ordinance.

"They've all got their idiosyncracies just like people," Schultz said, "but that's what makes it interesting. A man could spend a lifetime with birds and still learn something new every day."

A DAY WITH A COUNTY NURSE

(Continued from page 18) about the "pacifier" being dirty; then asks if Mr. Johnson will let the sanitary officer help him about putting up screens. You can't tell Mrs. Johnson too much at one visit, because she won't remember.

Once Miss Smith got Mrs. Johnson into the health unit clinic for an examination, but she would never go back—"Johnson had 'raised Cain'." Well, what to do for the Johnsons and their like? "Just whatever I can," said Miss Smith, "and hope for better things with the children in school, at least those children who live through it to get to school." Three miles down the road

The Suttons' live. A young couple, very poor, but their one-room house is very clean. Miss Smith had gotten Mrs. Sutton to visit the health unit's prenatal clinic months ago when on her "rounds" she had discovered this very frightened young woman, suddenly faced with the fact that she was going to have a baby and miserable at the thought of the experience as she saw it in her neighbors.

Today Mrs. Sutton welcomed us joyously. Everything is ready for the baby. The layette which Mrs. Sutton made, using patterns furnished by Miss Smith, the crib which Mr. Sutton made also under her directions.

Mrs. Sutton is in excellent health because she has eaten proper food all these months. Not expensive food, but simple vitamin-packed foods—milk, green vegetables, whole wheat bread. They have saved enough money so that the baby will be born in a hospital, under a trained doctor's care. And the baby will come to a house that is clean if small and poor, and to parents who know the reasons for pure water and sanitary sewage disposal—thanks to Miss Smith and to the sanitarian of the county health unit who helped Mr. Sutton build the sanitary privy. Oh yes, the Suttons make one of a fast growing list of satisfactory clients, and Miss Smith's face is bright again after the clouds of the Johnsons.

The road is long that Miss Smith travels, but this afternoon we are due at the "well-baby" clinic of the health unit. That's part of Miss Smith's day too, so after a short recess for lunch it's time for

The well-baby clinic. Here is the beginning of an answer to Miss Smith's prayer. The clinic is small but bright with clean floors and walls decorated with colored posters, telling the story of health.

The well-baby clinic has about 150 mothers on its rolls and this afternoon more than thirty are gathered and waiting for the doctor. Miss Smith has taken off her hat, freshened up after the morning's travel, and now looks very trim and professional as she sits at the small desk. Each mother sits beside her in turn, baby in arms. Very young babies some of them, fat and thin, howling and smiling.

Each baby is weighed and measured. Miss Smith and one other nurse make notes of anything the mother has to say about the baby. They talk about his food, and about sunshine and cod-liver oil, and clothing. It is

time for some of the babies to have their diphtheria "shots." For no mother visits this clinic without being urged to have her baby immunized against the dreadful diseases of childhood which can be prevented by vaccination or immunization. Smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, and typhoid. And whooping cough "shots" to prevent the baby from having this severe illness.

The small room begins to be very crowded. It's been a long wait and the babies are restless, but here comes the doctor and everyone brightens up. The doctor is a "baby doctor," one of the best in the State. A private physician with a large practice of his own, but doing this work with the "other half" because he loves it and because it is a part of his profession to heal the sick, no matter their station.

What satisfaction it must be to him and to Miss Smith, and to the whole county health unit staff, this clinic. Because here are mothers being taught how to properly care for their children. Here are babies who will enter school four or five years from now in the best of health, because of careful watching and good medical advice. No handicap of unnecessary childhood diseases for them. No hearts damaged by diphtheria. No minds dulled by the effects of hookworm. Strong bodies because of proper food and sunshine, and a life lived in healthful surroundings.

Sounds ideal doesn't it? Well of course it's not yet all quite that good. But what a start! As the county unit nurse goes her rounds, works in the clinic, visits the school, she is a missionary. A home missionary for health and happiness and for a stronger, sturdier America.

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CITRUS COMMISSION TO HIKE STANDARDS

U. S. Department of Agriculture has been requested by the Florida Citrus Commission to promulgate a permissive orange grade based on content of the fruit rather than on appearance. The commission also has ordered the juice content requirement of grapefruit for shipment boosted 10 percent.

If the department acts favorably on the commission's request the grade will go into effect on an optional basis this season.

HUNTER CARELESSNESS CAUSES FOREST FIRES

First quarter forest fires did \$2,706 worth of damage on 1,926 acres of protected lands, according to report of the Florida Forest and Park Service. The loss is said to be normal.

Heaviest fire losses in Florida occur in the hunting season just starting. Carelessness of hunters in dropping cigarettes, matches and burning pipe heels is responsible.

SHOULD LET FARMERS RAISE THE PRODUCE

City people should let the country folks do the farming, according to Director Wilmon Newell of the agricultural extension service.

There is not enough of a food emergency to warrant city backyard gardens, he said, but there is need for the conservation of seed supplies, fertilizer and spray materials.

NEED NOT RESIGN

County officers may run for nomination to another office without resigning, according to opinion of Attorney General Watson. Officers are, however, required to resign their posts six months before the beginning of a new term.

MILK BOARD NAMED

Sam H. Solomon, Quincy, has been appointed producer-distributor member of the State Milk Control Board succeeding E. A. Gilbert, Tallahassee. J. M. Scott, Gainesville, and Harry Benson, Boynton, have been reappointed.

TO SERVE ON BOARD

Mrs. Nell L. Allen, Bunnell, has been appointed Flagler member of District Five Welfare Board. She serves without pay.

LACK OF INTEREST HELD TO BLAME IN ADDRESS BY GRAY

Lack of interest and appreciation of our government is a weakness which creates a danger of a loss of our pattern of government, said Secretary of State R. A. Gray in a recent address before students of the University of Florida.

Americans, said Gray, have taken for granted their heritage of freedom only to begin to appreciate it when it is threatened.

Gray's talk was one of a series to be given students by members of the State cabinet to better inform the student body and public of the program of Florida government.

TRAVEL IS HELD TO BE LARGEST FACTOR IN U. S. PROSPERITY

Travel is the largest potential factor for the distribution of wealth in the United States, according to Franklin Moore, president of the American Hotel association, in a recent address in Miami.

"If the government is interested in this, then there is no better way than to encourage travel," Moore said.

"The government should also recognize that vacations are necessary for the millions engaged in defense work to overhaul and upbuild their physical machines. It should recognize that travel is essential to help remove the mental strain from people during wartime."

WILL USE 4,000,000 BOXES CITRUS FRUITS

Nearly four million boxes of citrus fruits will be needed to manufacture citrus fruit products which the Federal agricultural department plans to buy for domestic relief programs and shipment to Great Britain, according to Washington announcement.

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STATE MAY CARRY ITS OWN INSURANCE

State of Florida may carry all its fire insurance in its own funds if a survey being made by State Treasurer Ed Larson determines that it will be a savings to the taxpayers of the State.

Larson recently told the State cabinet that insurance rates on State buildings are too high and that only one serious fire has occurred in State buildings for many years.

FLORIDA LEADS IN AIRPLANE DEFENSE

Florida leads the country in the formation of civilian air reserves with 864 pilots and 356 planes signed for service in the State in an emergency, according to Wright Vermilya, Jr., West Palm Beach, in a report to Cody Fowler, chairman of the communications and transportation division of the State Civilian Defense Council.

Completion of squadrons throughout the State is going forward rapidly, said Vermilya.

PRESS APPROVES ROAD PATROL

(Continued from page 20)
out anyway and which are recognized by everyone as making for greater safety on the highways."

Florida Times-Union (Sept. 13) — "It is apparent, therefore, that the motorists are making a good investment in spending a dollar for a driver's license which goes toward the support of the State Highway Patrol."

Eustis Lake Region (Sept. 11) — "On the first of this month, the Florida Highway Patrol was augmented by a greatly increased force of men. Whether this highway patrol is to be effective depends on the men who make up the force and to a greater extent upon every citizen of the State. * * * The Florida Highway Patrol must and will be a force for good in the State."

Tampa Tribune (Sept. 23) — "Unless the test is thorough, there's no use having it. The law was framed and adopted in one interest solely—greater safety on streets and highways."

NEW FLORIDA PEACH RIPENS MONTH AHEAD OF GEORGIA BRANDS

Two new varieties of peaches, one of which ripens a month ahead of others grown in the United States, are being investigated by the Florida Department of Agriculture.

Jewel peaches, sponsored by S. M. Coen, Mount Dora, and developed in the Dade City area, brought \$5 a bushel in the early market last year. They are the first on the market.

The Boyd peach, developed by C. C. Boyd, Sr., Oakland, has an unusual life span of from 20 to 30 years.

Possibilities of both varieties are being thoroughly investigated and growers may expect an early announcement.

Tampa Times (Sept. 30) — "**** It is important that some record of a person's fitness to drive be kept if the State safety program is to save hundreds of lives every year, as it should."

St. Petersburg Times (Aug. 10) — "If both the motorist and police accept this law in the right spirit, it should go a long way in cutting down the accidents and deaths on Florida highways."

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T Series	Net weight of 2,000 pounds or less	\$ 5.00
Plain Series	Net weight over 2,000 pounds, and not more than 2,500 pounds	10.00
D Series	Net weight over 2,500 pounds, and not more than 3,500 pounds	15.00
W Series	Net weight over 3,500 pounds, and not more than 4,500 pounds	20.00
WW Series	Net weight over 4,500 pounds	25.00

Information Relative

Private Carriers, Common Carriers and For Hire Carriers

Private carriers, truck and tractor-trailer combinations—license tags are based on vehicle weight.

All trucks with gross weight in excess of 18,000 pounds and all tractor-trailer combinations with gross weight in excess of 34,000 pounds required to purchase \$50.00 maintenance tag.

Common carriers—truck license tags are based on gross weight. On tractor-trailer combinations license tags for tractors are based on vehicle weight, and license tags for trailers on gross weight.

For hire carriers—truck license tags are based on gross weight. On tractor-trailer combinations, license tags for tractors are based on vehicle weight and license tags for trailers on gross weight.

Title registration certificate required for all motor vehicles.

Transportation mileage tax on all "For Hire" and "Common Carriers" is required by State Railroad Commission.

A fifty-cent identification tag on all "For Hire" and "Common Carriers" is required by State Railroad Commission.

A filing fee of \$50.00 is required by State Railroad Commission with each application for certificate, public convenience and necessity.

A \$15.00 deposit is required by State Railroad Commission to guarantee payment of transportation mileage tax. This deposit is returned when operations cease.

There is no ad valorem tax assessed against motor vehicles in Florida.

Fee for certificate of title is \$1.00.

REDUCE BUS FARES

Authority for reduction of bus fares between Tallahassee and Tampa and between Tampa and Miami has been granted by the State railroad commission.

GULF CANYON FOUND

Announcement of the discovery of a submarine canyon, 2,400 feet deep in the Gulf 60 miles southeast of Pensacola has been made by the department of commerce. The canyon is about 14 miles long.

BOGUE APPOINTED

Russell S. Bogue, Tampa, has succeeded Rex Meighan, Tampa, as a member of the State Board of Accountancy.

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RAINEY APPOINTED

D. I. Raney, Tallahassee, has been reappointed to the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

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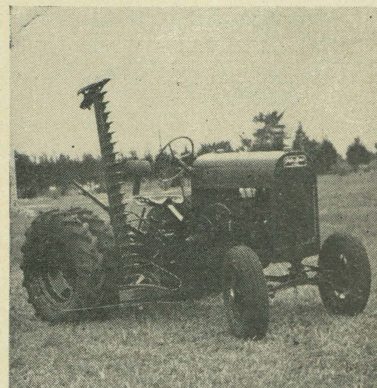
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ST. AUGUSTINE SHRIMP

(Continued from page 9)

any shrimp had been caught in the trial net. The pilotless ship surging among other ships with wheel in becket might well be a matter for concern, but apparently none of the skippers gave the danger a thought.

The windlass on the afterdeck was started, two turns were taken around the revolving capstan or windlass and the net began reeling in.

I found myself impatient and eager to see what manner of wriggling sea life would be dragged from the Atlantic. I had never seen a shrimp caught, although the small, slender, long-tailed crustacean had long been one of my favorite foods. Found only in salt water, the shrimp is from two to five inches long. It is of a greenish-gray color which turns pink when cooked. The body, tail and head are encased in a thin, transparent armor. On the fleshy tail, the only edible part of the shrimp, the covering is flexible and jointed, and is topped by a fan-like rudder. Long feelers extend from the shrimp's puffed out, beady eyes and slender, delicate whiskers grow from the side of its head. Unlike the crab the shrimp has short, harmless claws.

Soon the net was swung over the side and dumped on deck. Never had a surprise package more interest. Starfish by the hundreds fell on deck, some an electric blue with prim borders of white, some a vivid orange and others resembling small five-tentacled octopi. The crab collection was also extensive. There were numerous oval crabs in vivid orange dotted with blood-red spots, grotesquely stilted sand crabs, and pugnacious little hermit crabs who seemed to occupy every empty shell brought to the surface. Sand dollars, sea urchins and oddly shaped coral also appeared by the buckets full. Sea anemones, Portuguese men o' war, jellyfish and other weird specimens of marine life clogged the deck scuppers. Here and there a seahorse appeared.

Although the living cargo presented a most attractive picture, Captain De Cruz seemed interested only in the four shrimp brought up with the several hundred other non-edible specimens. He seemed pleased with the shrimp alone and nodded to the two negroes who were wrestling with the large shrimp net.

The shrimp net is a funnel-shaped affair rigged with two boards at the mouth to keep it open while trawling. These boards are as large

as ordinary house doors but are much heavier and more substantial. They are so adjusted that the pressure of the water, caused by the movement of the ship, allows the boards to swing, forming a wide entrance to the net. Lead weights or sinkers are attached to the bottom of the forward part of the net to keep it on the floor of the sea while long stringers of hemp, looking like the hair of a drowned man, are attached to the netting as protection against the sharp rocks and coral.

While trawling the mouth of the net is open, resembling an inverted "U." It tapers to an open tip or entrance that is netted all the way around. This tip is the cul-de-sac for unwary shrimp. To a medical student it would resemble nothing so much as a huge vermiform appendix equipped with a drawstring at the point. This string or small rope spills the contents of the net at one yank and eliminates the labor of taking the entire net out of the water. The sack part is much stronger than the forward sections, as a greater force is exerted against it when the net is full of struggling fish. The sack's mesh is also larger, being about two inches between cords as against one inch at the entrance of the net. This larger mesh insures drainage of water and is strong enough to withstand attacks of larger fish picked up while the net is dragging. A smaller mesh aft is impractical, as it would become quickly clogged with sea life and would break under the pressure of the imprisoned water.

Soon the net of the *Fortuna* was ready, the windlass was again set turning and the net was swung out on a boom and lowered away. After a space of a minute nothing but two diverging cables of steel extending into the gray waters marked the drag. Where the two cables were joined onto the bottom, relieving rope was attached and made fast to the deck to take the strain off the mast.

"When de cables get close together, we know we got somethin', but we don't know what. Maybe shrimp, maybe feesh, maybe junk," said De Cruz with a shrug.

Again the trawler settled down to monotonous tugging along the coast at one knot. Through a cloud of screaming sea gulls some ships could be seen putting out nets while others cruised about in search of better grounds. Paralleling the dazzling sand dunes first trod by Ponce de Leon in 1513, the *Fortuna* ran northward toward Mayport and the entrance to the St. Johns River. Although not 200 yards from the

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beach, it was surprising to find from four to five fathoms were under the keel most of the time. Several times it seemed as if the ship were headed for the beach and disaster but each time the apparently preoccupied skipper would give the helm a few deft touches and put the wheel in the becket again.

The *Fortuna* passed the wreck of a shrimp boat that had piled up on the beach during one of the hard northeasters so prevalent on this coast. During the blow the boat had been taking water badly, so the master ordered the crew to abandon ship for a cold half mile swim to the nearest craft. The crew got off safely and was rescued by another trawler of the fleet. The engine of the trawler was salvaged under tremendous difficulties but the hull lay bleaching on the sand, a constant reminder of the fury of the storm and the hazards of the sea.

After a period of about a half hour, the windlass was again set in motion and the deckhands stood by to raise the net. Soon it was alongside. A loop was thrown around its middle, block and tackles were brought into play and the dripping net rose above the afterdeck. A pull of the draw rope at the tip released a deluge of creatures of the sea. A four-foot hammerhead shark flopped among a tub full of flounder, trout and whiting, while hideous string-rays and skates slithered about. Little crabs scuttled to safety of the scuppers and one large barnacle-encrusted veteran waved his claws viciously and made his last stand. Here and there among the mass of jellyfish, quid, starfish and seaweed, a demure little shrimp could be seen tripping over its own whiskers.

Around, above and all over the deck and cabin the sea gulls were rapidly becoming a nuisance. They fought each other for fish at the very feet of the captain, undeterred by the heavy boots that often kicked them over the side. Their screaming was deafening as they fought for food, yet the bright show they made, winging and wheeling in the morning sunlight, gave the haul-in an almost festive appearance.

Arnold and Sam sorted out the shrimp and the larger edible fish. "Off with their head," was the slogan so far as the shrimp was concerned, and each one went headless into the wire basket. It is quite a trick to decapitate a shrimp in the proper manner and no novice should keep at it long, as the carapace or shell of the shrimp is filled with a

liquid most irritating to the skin. Workers in shrimp canneries harden their hands in brine months before engaging in the work, somewhat as prizefighters used to do in training for a bout.

When the shrimp were stowed away in the iced depths of the after holds, the fishermen began to pick up the larger fish. For these they get a cent a pound. The smaller fish and miscellaneous debris were shoveled over the side and the deck washed down. This caused more joyful comment from the gulls but as soon as the last scrap was gulped down the faithless ones promptly left for another ship that was beginning to hoist its net. The eyesight of the gull must be very keen for, at a range of vision impossible to humans without binoculars, they can spot a net being hoisted.

"Gulls read feeshermn's mind. Can't see that far," argued the swarthy captain.

After the net was again lowered into the sea and the gear made fast, Sam went into the galley forecabin to prepare the meal while De Cruz went into his cabin to get a "tonic" against fatigue. He said that he was so disappointed with this haul that he "had to take something for his head."

If the first haul had warranted it, he explained, they would have dropped a marker buoy at the area and would have trawled back and forth until not a shrimp "was on de bottom." The modern shrimp nets are very efficient—the captain boasted that if he saw a knife drop he could pick it up in his net.

Now the course was changed and the *Fortuna* swung about for a run to the open sea. Looking down from the vantage of the wheelhouse De Cruz directed Sam at his culinary activities. First the shrimp were put to boil in a small quantity of salt water. Then in another pan bacon was fried, to which was added, from time to time, garlic, chopped onions, bell and datil peppers and tomato paste. These were allowed to simmer slowly, forming a thick sauce. In the meantime the shrimp were blushing a rosy red, so Sam relieved them of their embarrassment by taking them out and shucking them from their jackets. Putting the shrimp back into the kettle, Sam next poured the sauce in and allowed the whole to cook about ten minutes more. This dish with black beans, French bread and coffee (well laced with Palm Valley "shine") comprised the meal.

Although there are at least ten

different methods of preparing shrimp, the Minorcan or Spanish pilau or "perlow" is the most popular in St. Augustine. The recipe for this dish is as follows: Ingredients—two pounds headed shrimp, one-third pound salt bacon, two cups best rice, one small can tomatoes, four medium sized onions, one small green or red sweet pepper, one small datil pepper (very hot). Method—remove sand vein, wash shrimp, cut in two; medium size best flavor. Cut bacon and onion in small pieces. Cook tomatoes and onion in bacon fat. Add pepper cut fine. Cook

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until a nice brown, add raw shrimp and cook a few minutes. Add enough water to tomatoes and onion to equal 3½ cups. Put in heavy pot. When it boils add two cups of rice. Cook slowly until finished. Thyme and other spice may be added. Rice grains should be distinct. Salt to taste. It should be added that rice, properly prepared, is a culinary accomplishment very essential in serving shrimp. When the song says, "Shrimp and rice, they're very nice," everyone on the shrimp fleet will agree and will add, "Be sure the shrimp are fresh!"

After lunch the net was again raised, shrimp and fish taken, and the dragging resumed. This went on with dreary regularity through the day and continued through the night. Floodlights above the deck lighted the operation during darkness and the crew worked unremittingly save for a few cat naps while the net was dragging. The cool air through the portholes, the soothing hum of the rigging, and the gentle pitch and roll of the *Fortuna* all combined to drive the weary men into dreamless sleep.

At a somewhat ungodly hour coffee was served again and the captain, who had been from wheel to stern about fifty times that night, was relieved from the wheel. Captain De Cruz earned the five cents a pound that he received for the catch. On duty for as long as thirty-six hours, exposed to the possible dangers of storm, fire, and collision, he is at all times responsible for ship and crew. Deckhands look to the captain for their wages and food, and get even less than he does. At the mercy of poor catches and manipulated markets, they still hopefully talk of the "two hundred dollar haul" they made perhaps ten years ago. The rewards are not great for the shrimper although the toil is. "You don't see shrimp boaters driving new cars or having good lookin' houses," remarked Captain De Cruz.

The grayness of early dawn silhouetted the welcome tower of Anastasia lighthouse above the horizon. Still followed by the gulls, the *Fortuna* rounded the point near the sunken Old Spanish Lighthouse (where today fishermen sometimes snag their lines), and was again on the bosom of the swift Matanzas River. The homeward bound ship followed the intricate channel of the San Sebastian, arriving at its dock before the city had awakened. The *Fortuna* was moored, the deck hands throwing the hemp loops about the bitts on the dock. Then the hatch

MAY TRANSFER LAND UNDER MURPHY ACT TO FLORIDA PARKS

Murphy act lands now owned by the State may be transferred to the Florida Forest and Park Service, according to recent action of the Florida Internal Improvement Fund trustees.

The trustees have withheld from sale specified lands adjacent to existing parks and the 1943 legislature may be asked to transfer title. The park service specifically asked that lands adjacent to the Suwannee River State Park and the Hillsborough River State Park be withheld from public sale.

The plan has the approval of Governor Holland already on record as favoring expansion of State lands for the use of the public.

covers were thrown back and Sam and Arnold busied themselves passing up the brine dripping baskets. Once off the dock and into the wholesale market, the shrimp are moved to consumers by fast freight in refrigerated cars, or by trucks colorfully painted with scenes from Old St. Augustine. Soon the bulk of the catch is speeding northward to the seafood hungry of the great cities along the Atlantic seaboard and westward, through the Blue Ridge and over the Alleghenies.

Shrimp fishing, as we know it today, originated about 1913 in Fernandina, when old Captain Billy Corkum, New England fisherman, coasted the peninsula in a vain hunt for bluefish. At that time shrimp fishing was confined to seining inland waterways with a small mesh net. Today this practice is unlawful. Captain Billy reasoned that the small crustacea would be even more plentiful in ocean waters so he designed a crude net for trawling. His catch numbered more shrimp than he could load in his hold; naturally it was not long before his secret became public property and the shrimp industry grew by leaps and bounds. Fernandina became a harbor for shrimp boats and shrimping became one of the city's leading industries.

St. Augustine harbor is well protected and easily entered by small boats. It was not long after 1921

that the Salvadores, the Fodales, Versaggis, Polis and others became well-known names in the St. Augustine fishing business. Aside from the packing plants which heralded the advent of the commercial shrimp fisherman, there soon sprang up canning and freezing plants; these establishments supply not only local and northern markets but ship their produce abroad and even to the Far East.

Today shrimping is the leading industry of St. Augustine.

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FROM STEW MEAT TO STEAKS

(Continued from page 12)

the way to new Florida money. I enjoyed USSC beef, and feel that a market awaits it."

Anyone who can get that load off his mind after eating a big dinner probably, but not checked and double-checked, preceded by a round or two of cocktails, must have enjoyed it.

With his usual astuteness and never a direct quotation the pleasant and popular R. A. (Bob) Gray, Florida Secretary of State, discourses on molasses-fed beef as follows:

"The delicious steak served at the dinner was the cause of much favorable comment and it was very interesting to learn that these steaks were from beef that had been fed Florida molasses. I think this experiment commendable."

Among others present at Bitting's dinners and commenting favorably on the molasses-fed native beef have been Ben S. Weathers, genial vice president of the Florida National Bank of Jacksonville, Millard F. Caldwell, former congressman from the first congressional district, Ernest R. Graham, State senator from Miami, W. F. Therikildson, Miami Herald writer, G. A. Chalker of Chalker & Lund, West Palm Beach, J. A. Griffin, president of the Tampa Exchange National Bank, McGreagor Smith, president of the Florida Power & Light company, Miami, J. R. Neller, biochemist in charge of the Belle Glade experimental station, G. E. Therry, president of the Atlantic National Bank of West Palm Beach, and F. W. Heiser of the Fellsmere Sugar Products association.

Out-of-State guests at these dinners have been no less enthusiastic regarding the product that has been the result of the USS experiments. Among them have been Robert W. Atkins of Shearson, Hammill & company, New York, Dr. C. E. Albricht, Milwaukee, Ralph E. Badger, president of Investment Council, Inc., Detroit, Thomas Oxnard of the Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation, N. S. F. Russell, president of the U. S. Pipe and Foundry com-

pany, Burlington, N. J., James H. Douglas, of Douglas, Mulligan & McNamee, New York, A. I. Kaplan, New York, C. McD. Davis, executive vice president of the Atlantic Coast Line, Wilmington, N. C., and M. J. Woodworth of Doremus & Company, New York.

Prospects of new money for Florida as a result of these experiments are so great in the mind of the Florida State chamber of commerce that it has published a pamphlet giving the possibilities of development of the State's cattle industry to a point where it can supply the meat that is being consumed within the State at the present time.

The research division of the chamber learns that the estimated per capita meat consumption of men in military service is between 300 and 400 pounds a year and points out that there will be approximately 91,228 men in training in the State. According to these figures, these men will require 35,578,920 pounds of meat per year. Adding Florida's permanent population of 1,897,414 and the 2,000,000 tourists that annually visit the State, to the military popu-

lation, the research division says that the meat requirement for Florida is around 345,414,294 pounds during the National emergency. The present Florida production of all meats (beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork) is 133,278,000 pounds, leaving an annual import of 212,136,294 pounds. This is what Florida producers of molasses-fed beef have to shoot at.

The scientific side of the experiments which have been and are being conducted at Clewiston are given by Dr. Bourne as follows:

One of the prime objects of these experiments was to get definite information as to whether ordinary Florida range steers with little breeding could be finished off in the dry lot pen using mainly feeds produced or capable of being produced in Florida. Nat-

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urally, by-products of established agricultural industries should receive adequate attention in such a study. The quantities of high-priced protein supplements to be used also come into the picture, for this may be a deciding factor for profit or loss to the average feeder. Other questions automatically arise in connection with feeding certain by-product sources of carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins, e.g., sugarcane molasses, and attempts have been made to throw light on these. For example, how should the molasses be fed, and in what quantity? Is cane molasses produced from Everglades' highly organic soil actually outstanding in feeding value when compared with ordinary molasses? What is the quality of beef from cane molasses-fed animals? Can dehydrated lemon grass pulp and other locally grown crops be used satisfactorily as sources of roughage? It is realized fully that many of these questions represent problems deserving of long range studies. Nevertheless, until we have some definite facts and figures to go by, no proper plans can be made for future improvements.

Through the cooperation of a neighboring cattle raiser, Mr. J. B. Hendry, we were able to secure the desired number of average range steers for trial. These were largely Florida common steers with a few showing traces of crosses of Brahmas, Herefords and Buffaloes with ordinary Florida range cattle. Ages ranged from 2 to 3 years. Instead of using small numbers, weighing individual animals and analyzing the results statistically, it was decided to use pens of 30-35 taken at random so as to secure an average result. Of course, as a basic policy, the nervous, fighter-types or the rangy, narrow and shallow-bodied animals were eliminated from consideration as much as possible since it had been well established previously that such stock cannot use large quantities of feed to make efficient gains.

Well constructed concrete feed troughs were employed for water, feed and mineral supplements, while shallow, galvanized-iron troughs supported by wooden frames were employed for molasses. Certain pens were given restricted quantities of molasses while others had unlimited amounts. Mineral supplements consisted of block salt, steamed bone meal and salt lick. Each mineral supplement material was kept available in separate troughs under cover.

The main dehydrated roughage used in these trials was Sunpire lemongrass pulp, a spent grass by-product, new to America, from the steamed distillation of lemon grass mixed, after dehydration, with approximately 35 percent molasses. A typical analysis of this pulp with 35 percent molasses prepared from lemon grass processed commercially in June 1941, is as follows: Moisture 11.82 percent; ash 6.37 percent; crude protein 7.52 percent; crude fat 2.64 percent; crude fiber 17.69 percent and nitrogen free extract 53.96 percent.

In view of the peculiar type of highly

organic soils mainly used for sugarcane culture in the Everglades, a typical analysis of a sample drawn from large storage tanks at Clewiston holding over a million gallons, obtained from sugarcane grown on the organic soils, is given herewith, since it represents the average composition of the sugarcane molasses used in these feed trials: moisture 19.76 percent; protein (N x 6.25) 9.13 percent; fat (ether extract), none; fiber 0.40 percent; nitrogen free extract 60.46 percent; ash 10.25 percent; reducing sugar 14.70 percent; sucrose 36.05 percent; total sugar, as invert 52.65 percent; beaumé 48.35 percent and calories, per 100 grams, 285.31 percent. * * *

In a second series of trials using 92 common native steers the results shown in table

1 were obtained after 105 days for the three different rations indicated. Dehydrated Sunpire lemon grass pulp and 35 percent cane molasses was used throughout as the main roughage, except during a few days when other locally produced dehydrated feeds were substituted temporarily. Sunpire straight blackstrap molasses, in self-feeding troughs, was used throughout the feeding trial. The three rations are seen to differ only in the amount of protein concentrate used. In each case, the concentrate consisted of a 50/50 mixture by weight of peanut meal and cottonseed meal. The ratios of roughage to concentrate were as follows: lot 1, 6 to 1; lot 2, 6 to 1½ and lot 3, 6 to 2. The results of the final trial are given in detail in table 1.

TABLE NO. 1

Results of final trial with 92 common Florida range steers fed for 105 days in dry lots with local by-products supplemented with small percentages of high protein concentrates. United States Sugar Corporation. Jan. 17 to May 12, 1941.

	Lot 1 Pounds	Lot 2 Pounds	Lot 3 Pounds
Average initial weight per steer	591.6	572.0	606.2
Average final weight per steer	805.0	793.8	800.3
Average gain per steer (105 days)	213.4	221.8	194.1
Average daily gain per steer	2.03	2.11	1.85
<i>Average Amount of Feed Consumed per Steer:</i>			
Sunpire lemongrass pulp & molasses feed	2,051.2	1,931.0	1,764.4
Cottonseed meal (41% P.)	199.4	275.1	349.3
Peanut meal, (45% P.)	173.4	243.6	312.7
Blackstrap molasses (self-feeding troughs)	361.2	283.8	356.6
*Dehydrated cane tops and molasses	106.8	91.5	78.0
*Dehydrated soybean vines and molasses	32.0	26.7	22.8
*Dehydrated sweet potato vine meal	9.1	9.4	9.4
*Dehydrated sorghum grain meal	9.1	9.4	9.4
Mineral mixture	10.97	9.45	8.52
Total	2,953.17	2,879.95	2,911.12
<i>Average Amount of Feed Consumed Daily Per Steer:</i>			
Sunpire lemongrass pulp and molasses feed	19.5	18.4	16.8
Cottonseed meal (41% P.)	1.9	2.6	3.3
Peanut meal, (45% P.)	1.7	2.3	3.0
Blackstrap molasses (self-feeding troughs)	3.4	2.7	3.4
*Dehydrated cane tops and molasses	1.0	.9	.7
*Dehydrated soybean vines and molasses	.3	.3	.2
*Dehydrated sweet potato vine meal	.1	.1	.1
*Dehydrated sorghum grain meal	.1	.1	.1
Mineral mixture	.10	.09	.08
Total	28.10	27.49	27.68
<i>Amount of Feed Required for Maintenance and to Produce 100 Pounds of Gain:</i>			
Sunpire lemongrass pulp & molasses feed	961.2	949.2	1,010.8
Cottonseed meal, (41% P.)	93.5	135.2	200.0
Peanut meal, (45% P.)	81.3	119.8	179.1
Blackstrap molasses (self-feeding troughs)	169.3	139.6	204.4
*Dehydrated cane tops and molasses	50.0	44.8	44.7
*Dehydrated soybean vines and molasses	15.0	13.1	13.2
*Dehydrated sweet potato vine meal	4.3	4.7	5.3
*Dehydrated sorghum grain meal	4.3	4.7	5.3
Mineral mixture	5.17	4.71	4.39
Total	1,384.07	1,415.81	1,667.19

*Denotes material used only during a few days of the feeding period.

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It is to be observed that lot 1 produced better results on the average than lot 3, in spite of the fact that lot 3 received double the amount of protein concentrate.

The reasons for using peanut meal for one-half of the protein concentrate were because the unit cost of protein in peanut meal is, at present, substantially cheaper than in cottonseed meal; the proteins in peanut meal give rise to most of the 10 amino acids found to be essential for animal metabolism; peanuts can be produced locally as a commercial crop with satisfactory yields, and, lastly, as a demonstration of the value of the meal in an effort to increase the consumption and stimulate further increased production of this valuable crop.

The success of the trial is attested to by the fact that the steers brought 3.25c more per pound in open bids at the end of 105-day feeding period than was originally paid for them at the time they were placed on the feed trials. Numerous disinterested, as well as interested, persons have also expressed surprise regarding the excellent quality and flavor of the finished beef. With lots 1 and 2 showing average daily gains per steer of over 2 pounds daily for 105 days, a very satisfactory and consistent effect of the rations given to finish common Florida range steers has been demonstrated.

FISHING FUTURES

(Continued from page 19)

setting the hook at the proper time. Both these latter methods may be considered as meat getters, since they will succeed when other methods fail.

Trolling with a fluted spoon and bucktail or spinner and porkrind is common in some localities. This has the advantage of covering a great deal of territory with motor throttled to slow speed. "Jacks" and other fish are often taken in this manner. Closely allied is "bobbing" or "jigging," using the same baits on a short line at the end of a long bamboo pole, and playing the lure at the edge of grass, lily pads, or weeds ahead of the boat as it is paddled through the water.

To get the big ones considerable caution in approach is necessary, especially in the use of artificial lures. A large bass is large because he is wary. We are probably developing a race of wary fish by removing the more easily caught individuals. By breeding and natural selection the species develops an increasingly large proportion of prudent and evasive fish. If you don't believe it try fishing the more accessible waters where bass may be easily seen in abundance. Note the initial dash for your plug or fly and how quickly the brakes are applied when the lure is discovered.

Advantage may be taken of the "schooling" habits of Southern bass. Under these conditions they gather

in more or less compact groups with some type of food fish in the center which they attack at the surface, breaking water with each strike. The forage at such times may be the gizzard shad found in the Mississippi Valley to Tennessee and Florida, the brook silversides or glossy minnows of open lake waters, the shadine minnow or Florida lesser shad, or the rough silversides of the St. Johns River. As the bass attack a school of fish in this manner the surface of the water may boil with the swirls. Almost any bait which is kept moving may be cast into the group, and the number of strikes is limited only by cessation of schooling or the movement of the center of activity. On the St. Johns schooling takes place when food fish are running up river with or against the tide. The scene of action varies as the schools of minnows travel, but patience is generally rewarded if the fisherman picks a likely spot. Little skill is required at such times to fill the bag, though the big ones are not often taken in this way.

Fishing as a sport has gained in popularity with increased leisure and ease of travel. We are now beginning to realize what the North has known for a generation, that the fish resources are not unlimited. We are demanding more knowledge of the whys and wherefores of conservation. As a result of this demand science has worked fast and furiously in an endeavor to learn the answers. Up to now it has only scratched the surface, but certain fundamentals have been recognized.

It has been learned that fish are crops, capable of being conserved, restored and increased through sound management on the same basis that farm crops are handled. We know that the fertility of the lake can be measured in the same way that farm land fertility is measured. We know that an acre of water produces in proportion to the fertility and that in consequence our fish crop is limited.

One difficulty lies in the fact that we cannot see the crop and, therefore, cannot estimate its abundance. As a result round-about methods for the use of the scientist in arriving at such estimates are being developed. Since the size of the crop cannot be seen, overfishing is not detected until it has resulted in a serious depletion of the stock. Drastic measures to alleviate these conditions are found in the stringent conservation laws enforced in other States. We of Florida are fortunate in that the lakes are not yet depleted to such an extent that a wise policy of conservation will not maintain and increase the abundance without placing too rigid restrictions on the common fisherman.

In order to supplement our natural bass crop in waters which are overfished bass are being reared at hatcheries and rearing stations. An

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intimate knowledge of the reproductive cycle and food habits, as well as the stringent application of approved methods of rearing and stocking is a necessity to improve fishing conditions in the State.

In the first step of the rearing process the fish culturist places healthy brood stock in ponds by themselves to spawn. Since bass are voracious cannibals, precautions are necessary in all stages to maintain as nearly even sizes together as possible. At the beginning of the spawning season the males prepare a nest on clean sand, gravel, or the roots of plants. Each then searches out a female and brings her into the nest where the eggs are fertilized as they are laid. The male then guards the nest and keeps it clear of silt and other matter likely to smother the eggs, and at the same time chases away all enemies. When the young or "fry" are hatched he guards them until they reach a stage in growth and activity when the school can no longer be kept together.

Just before this disintegration of the school occurs the fish culturist goes into the brood pond, drops his fine mesh seine around the school and lifts it into containers for transfer to the rearing ponds.

It has been the practice in the past to supply large quantities of these fry to applicants, the hatchery thereby taking credit for a highly successful season with a minimum of effort. Scientific investigation of the rearing of bass fry has shown that survival of such plants in lakes and streams haunted by larger fish in search of such tid-bits, may be as low as or less than one percent of the number planted. At the same time, however, the hatcheryman was getting only ten to twenty-five percent survival in his early attempts in rearing ponds and then the production was not dependable because of cannibalism. This poor showing made him favor the planting of fry in places where the success or failure of rearing would not be so noticeable.

During the last few years, however, investigations and experiments carried on by trained workers have succeeded in ironing out many of the wrinkles in pond rearing. Now most of the fry produced are placed in rearing ponds on the hatchery site

or are shipped to properly conducted rearing pond units owned or maintained by civic or sports organizations. Here they may be reared to about three inches and stocked with an assurance of a much higher survival. These rearing ponds are stocked at the rate of about 15,000 fry to the acre of water. After a growth period of 40 to 180 days, according to the methods used by various culturists, these fish may have attained lengths ranging from three to four inches and are ready for final distribution to applicants. At the Welaka Hatchery they may reach two and one-half inches in thirty days by fertilizing the ponds.

The first food of the fry are microscopic animals which swim around in the water. After a time they begin to take larger organisms that live on plants and on the pond bottom. If minnows or other small fish are available they may eat these; or any of their brothers that might be a little stunted or under the average size will go to make a meal.

Since the bass cannot be fed by hand they must be dependent upon natural food in the ponds. This food in turn is dependent upon the fertility of the bottom and water. It has, therefore, been found desirable to fertilize the pond just as one would fertilize a piece of farm land. In this process there is an unbroken food chain from fertilizer to the bass fingerling or adult. The fertilizer, such as cottonseed meal, is broadcast in the pond. This is attacked by bacteria which immediately begin to increase. Minute animals in the pond become more abundant as they feed on the increasing supply of bacteria. The bass fry in turn will have more of these microscopic organisms to eat and will grow with corresponding rapidity and there will be a decrease in cannibalism. Larger aquatic organisms also become more numerous with an increase in the minute types. Mayflies, dragonflies and various other insects living on the plants and on the bottom find more of these microscopic animals for their use. Then by the time the fingerlings are large enough to take these higher types, they also have become plentiful.

Finally the bass may become too large to derive full benefit from in-

sect food. If forage minnows such as bream, golden shiners, or bullhead and shadine minnows have been placed in the ponds these food fish will continue to utilize small animals and plants for food and they in turn will serve to feed the evermore voracious bass. Such is a rough outline of the very complicated rearing process.

Now let us turn to lakes. The same principles operate that occur in bass ponds. The fertility of the lake is dependent upon the fertility of the surrounding land. As surface water runs into the lakes from the surrounding forests or farms it carries various food elements into the lake. These elements are the same as those found in good farm land and the fertility is on the same basis. Thus an acre of water is capable of producing only a definite amount of

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fish flesh per year just as farm land will produce definite amounts of beef, corn or other crops. Certain fundamental information about fertility is, therefore, as necessary to the aquiculturist as to his dry land colleague.

All lakes as well as other bodies of water have, in their natural state, a very fine balance between the various species of fish. Consequently, as soon as a decrease in the number of bass is noted, a search should be made for an underlying cause. If predator fish, such as gar, become abundant there is a fundamental reason to be found. They have always been there as a part of the delicate balance of species and nature has never had to resort to extraordinary methods to keep them in check. It seems that man has a faculty for upsetting this balance of wildlife wherever he goes. It is this faculty that has changed hunting and fishing conditions since white men have settled this country.

Let us look at some of the known reasons for the upset balance and decrease in fishing. Pollution is the most common cause, but in Florida where industry is largely agricultural this is not important. The second big cause is overfishing. A farmer would not think of eating grain he had saved for seed, yet that is exactly what we are unconsciously doing in our lakes every day. We can see the results of over-fishing where certain species are almost gone. Another evidence is the presence of stunted populations. When a body of water is fished so heavily that all of the legal size fish are being removed, spawning for replenishment is done by individuals of smaller size. This aids in the development of a race that never becomes much over the legal size limit. There are other causes of stunted populations, but this is one of the most important. When a body of water has reached this condition drastic measures become necessary.

Another cause of poor fishing is the wholesale taking of bait minnows. It was shown in the bass rearing ponds that it was necessary in the food cycle of the bass for minnows to reproduce and feed upon lower organisms to develop a food supply for the larger bass which do not benefit directly from insect food. This holds true in lakes. If bait or food minnows are removed in large quantities one of the links in the food chain is destroyed. It then becomes a proposition similar to feeding elephants on peanuts. Many

States restrict the taking of bait minnows for commercial purposes.

Among the commonest forage fish used in pond culture or found in nature, perhaps the most important is the bream. The present excessive bag limit and lack of closed season on bream and speckled perch makes possible the depletion of these species whose young are one of the principal sources of food for bass.

Another cause of depletion of the food fishes is the practice of catching them on spawning beds. When the male is removed from the nest the eggs are without protection and may be eaten by other fish or be smothered by silt and debris collecting in the absence of the regular fanning action of the guarding male. Fish may be taken from beds in spawning time by anyone capable of holding a pole, whereas some skill in fishing is required at other times. Such fishing is neither good sportsmanship nor good economy.

Restocking of any lakes by the use of the output of our hatcheries must have a limited application. Stocking is not a cure-all but a stop-gap until the proper remedy is discovered. A study must be made of each lake by scientifically trained workers to supply the needed information. For years we have dumped fry and fingerlings into our lakes, tightened restrictions, and hatched more fish, but depletion has continued.

How do we go about discovering and supplying the proper remedy? First we must determine the fertility of the lake to find the amount of fish it will support and the amount or "crop" that may be removed each year. We can estimate this by finding the amount of food present, for fish food is an index of fertility. We must regulate fishing in various lakes to correspond to the available crop. We must regulate the taking of bait fish, which can be raised by the commercial dealer in large quantities with very little outlay in either equipment or money. We must reduce the length of the season and size of the bag on bream and speckled perch.

To accomplish these aims we must educate people to conservation principles and the fundamentals behind rehabilitation of lakes and forests. Lastly we must have strict and impartial law enforcement. The fundamentals of sportsmanship are acquired as are the other laws of ethics only through training. Through an enlightened public cooperating in the practice of the principles involved, a conservation program moves forward.

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(Continued from page 11)

composed of the head physician, an internist, and assistant physicians in the fields of X-ray, eye, ear, nose and throat, orthopedic and general surgery. Daily office hours are held for consultation. Students upon entering college are required to have certificates from their family physicians giving detailed information as to their physical condition.

The college, being a State institution, is under no denominational influence. However it recognizes the essential value of a positive religious atmosphere and encourages every factor which contributes to this end. All students residing in the residence halls and all others under college regulations are invited to attend services every Sunday in the church of their choice. The Y. W. C. A. sponsors a college vespers service every Sunday evening, has midweek worship services and brings special speakers during the year. Members of the Y. W. C. A. gain inspiration for their work from their attendance at joint meetings with other Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. groups of the several colleges of Florida and at the annual southeastern conference of the two associations at Blue Ridge, N. C.

Student secretaries are provided by the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. These are young women college graduates who have been especially trained and prepared for Christian work among college students. The majority of these denominations maintain student centers near the campus where the secretaries hold conferences and provide spiritual and social contacts with the students.

The Jewish Women's Organization holds religious services regularly on Friday evenings and several times a year invite a rabbi to address them. The Newman Club is an organization for Catholic girls. The club holds regular meetings under the leadership of the priest in charge of the Catholic church in Tallahassee.

The Religious Workers' Council composed of the college president, dean of students, professor of religious education, the student secretaries, Tallahassee ministers and others meet monthly to discuss problems pertaining to the spiritual welfare of the students.

As for social life, affairs both formal and informal, are arranged for the students throughout the year in order that they may have opportuni-

CONRADI RECORD OF SERVICE STANDS IN SPITE OF STEPHENS

Recent statement coming from Stephens College at Columbia, Mo., that its president, James Madison Wood holds the record of longest tenure as head of a woman's college has been challenged by the Florida State College for Women. Wood is finishing his 29th year as head of the Missouri school.

Dr. Conradi, who retired as president of the Florida college last month, completed his 32nd year and is still serving as president emeritus. It is pointed out that the Missouri school grew from 50 to 1,500 students during Wood's tenure, while the Florida school grew from 191 to more than 2,000 during Dr. Conradi's tenure.

ity for new contacts, acquiring ease and poise. The social life of the campus is under the direction of the dean of students, the social directors, and a standing committee of faculty and students. The College Government Association, the Y. W. C. A., the Athletic Association, sororities, clubs and other organizations contribute to this program.

The democratic way of life is adopted in a cooperative organization of faculty and students known

as the College Government Association. Its purpose is to encourage the individual to conduct herself according to standards of honor and integrity and to feel a responsibility in self-development as part of community living. Students who do not observe the accepted standards are subject to removal of privileges and, when they endanger the best interests of the college, to dismissal.

College government strives to make for growth in character, to maintain the best conditions for scholarly work, to bring about understanding between faculty and students and to develop a knowledge and practice of citizenship. The two chief offices in the C. G. A. are held by two seniors elected by the student body. This year they are: Miss Mart Pierson of Tallahassee, president of C. G. A., and Miss Janet Wells of Palatka, chairman of the judiciary.

Extra-curricular activities to round out their college careers are encouraged provided they do not absorb greater time than they should or interfere with the serious nature of college which rests in scholarship. Among the extra-curricular organizations are: The Athletic Association, Life Saving Corps, Classical Club, Debaters League, German Club, French Club, Italian Club, Geography Club, Home Economics Club, 4-H Club, "F" Athletic Club, Tarpon Swim Club, Physical Education Association. The Tarpon Club has been photographed by three movie concerns, the Grantland Rice Spotlight, Paramount Newsreel,

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Musical students try out each year for the college glee club and ensemble, the college symphony orchestra, little theatre orchestra and band. The glee club ensemble makes out of town trips to Gainesville, Panama City and other places and filled five engagements in two days at the New York World's Fair the first year.

Journalistic experience is available to students so inclined on the three campus publications—the Florida Flambeau, weekly newspaper; the Distaff, literary quarterly magazine; and The Flastacowo, or college annual. All three have won national recognition from the National Scholastic Press Association. The Flastacowo owns its own camera with synchronized flash outfit like that used by big city newspapers to get shots in action anywhere.

In addition to these organizations for students there are 14 National social sororities on the campus: Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Gamma Delta, Alpha Xi Delta, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Zeta, Delta Phi Epsilon, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Delta, Pi Beta Phi, Phi Mu, Sigma Kappa and Zeta Tau Alpha.

Prominent among college honorary societies is Phi Beta Kappa which installed its first Florida chapter at Florida State College in 1935. It is the oldest academic honor society in America and takes members from the College of Arts and Sciences. Phi Kappa Phi, general scholastic honorary, takes members from all departments of the college.

Mortar Board, National senior honorary society, has an active chapter also at Florida State College. Departmental honorary societies are represented in: Chi Delta Phi, honorary literary; Delta Epsilon Alpha, debating honorary; Eta Sigma Phi, classical; Gamma Sigma Epsilon, chemical; Kappa Delta Pi, educational; Omicron Nu, home economics society; Phi Alpha Theta, history; Pi Delta Phi, French; Sigma Delta Pi, Spanish; and Zeta Phi Eta, speech. Newest of the honorary groups is Alpha Lambda Delta,

freshman honorary society sponsored by Phi Beta Kappa and to be installed here this month.

Opportunities for self-help for many students who would be unable to attend Florida State College otherwise are provided largely through the National Youth Administration program and by positions open in the college dining hall where girls who wait on tables receive their board and room free. Other girls are aided by scholarships, some of which are gift scholarships but mostly loans. The scholarships are provided in many instances by women's and civic clubs of various sections of Florida. Prominent among these are two Gilchrist scholarships, offered two outstanding juniors or seniors each year under terms of the will of the late Governor Gilchrist. There are gift scholarships which go to girls who have helped earn their way through college.

Placement of the graduates of Florida State College is carried on to a great extent in Florida through the college placement bureau which is operated without cost to prospective employee or employers. Many of the 250 odd four-year graduates enter the teaching field each year but an increasing number is going into other fields such as dietetics, journalism and so on.

During its entire history approximately 6,000 students have been graduated from Florida State College for Women. They may be found in every State of the Union as well

as in numerous foreign countries. To keep their interest stimulated in their alma mater the college Alumnae Association each year plans a Homecoming at Thanksgiving and an Alumnae College or educational gathering in the spring. Contacts with former students and their professors all may be renewed at this time and the alumna kept informed of the latest developments in the educational world. Alumnae clubs exists in many Florida cities, also in Atlanta, Ga., Washington, D. C., and New York City.

Florida State College for Women actually is the descendant of sev-

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eral academic institutions, the earliest of these to which direct descent can be traced being the Misses Bates school which was established in Tallahassee in 1843. This school, in succession, appears to have become the "Tallahassee Female Seminary," then the "Leon County Female Academy" by which name it was known when in 1858 it was absorbed into the "Seminary West of the Suwannee," becoming its female department.

When the Territory of Florida was created in 1823, two townships of land (the seminary lands, so called) were set aside for the establishment of two institutions of higher learning to be located one east and the other west of the Suwannee River. In 1845 when Florida was admitted to a statehood, two more townships were designated as seminary lands. Not until 1853 was the first site selected, that for the "Seminary East of the Suwannee" at Ocala, in recognition of a gift by the city of property valued at \$7,000 plus \$1,600 in cash.

The same year the governor was authorized to appoint commissioners to select a site for the other seminary. The following year, the intendant of Tallahassee, Honorable Francis Eppes, presented for the city a memorial to the legislature asking that the seminary be placed here; the desire for the same honor by Quincy and Marianna perhaps was responsible for the defeat in the senate of the bill which would have authorized acceptance of the invitation. The following legislature (1856) accepted the offer of Tallahassee of "a new college edifice, and the lot on which it stands, and so much money in addition thereto as will make a sum of ten thousand dollars, and . . . an endowment of two thousand dollars per annum to be expended in the education of the youth of the city . . ."

First chairman of the governing board was the Rev. D. McNeil Turner, and the Hon. Francis Eppes was the secretary. In June 1858, as a result of a request from the city of Tallahassee, the board passed a resolution to "provide for the instruction of females from and after the first day of October next and that the president of the board be requested to procure suitable buildings to be used for the purpose." Apparently in fulfillment of this resolution, the Leon Female Academy was acquired and for 25 years the affairs of the "Male" and "Female" departments were conducted strictly separately. The enrollment appears to have been about evenly divided with a little

the advantage going to the female department.

From 1860 to 1880 was a period of severe strain for the seminary, and on several occasions it had to suspend activities because of financial conditions. During this time Judge J. T. Bernard (for 20 years closely associated with the seminary as its principal and later as a member of its board serving for some years as secretary) reported to State Superintendent Haisley many of the difficulties encountered and suggested the wisdom of coeducation as a matter of economy, and of disposal of the male seminary property because of the undesirability of the neighbor-

hood in which it was located and the great amount of damage which had to be repaired as a result of depredations committed in that neighborhood.

Near the end of the school year 1881-82 the board voted to carry on the work coeducationally at the college, and the female seminary property, thus abandoned, was leased to various groups from that time until 1905 when the trade was made with the county school board whereby the Lincoln Academy property was exchanged for the Old Seminary and \$1,400 in cash. During the mid-eighties provision was made by the State legislature for the establishing

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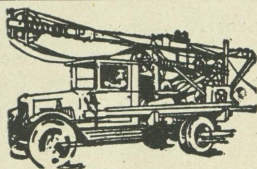
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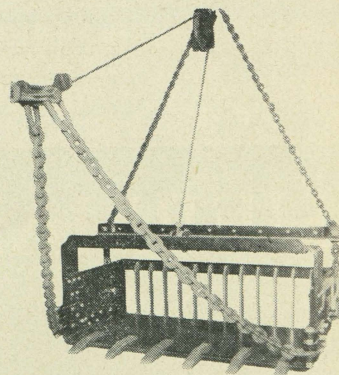
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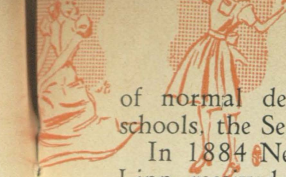
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of normal departments in specified schools, the Seminary being one.

In 1884 Nellie Bassett and Bessie Linn received the first diplomas of Licentiate of Instruction and two years later the normal department became a permanent part of the seminary. Further development of the service rendered by the Seminary was evidenced in the fall of 1889 when the board decided to offer temporarily a preparatory (sub-high school) course and placed the minimum age limit for entrance at 12 years.

In 1891 the first full graduates of the institution received degrees of Bachelor of Arts. They were Jeminy Grant, Bessie Edgar, Joseph A. Edmondson, Jr., James D. Love, A. C. Love, Jr., George B. Perkins, and Richard P. Hopkins.

Early in the establishment of the seminaries there was severe criticism because so few students came from any section of the State except the immediate environs of the school community, thereby giving them advantages which belonged to others. In 1900 when the "spring school" was first introduced into the organization of the Seminary, 40 teachers from 16 counties enrolled. The subject matter covered was "subjects on which teachers would be examined for State first, second or third grade certificates." This material was not only to be reviewed, but special reference was to be given to the latest and best methods of teaching them.

These "teachers' spring reviews" were continued for several years beginning in February or March and continuing into May or June. It is a fair guess that they were the forerunner of the review courses which were, in the early years, a very definite part of the summer sessions held on the campus.

In 1901 the West Florida Seminary came to the end of its career, being succeeded by the Florida State College. Under this new title the institution was conducted in four departments: the college, the school for teachers, the school of music, and the college academy. It also had authorization to award the degree of master of arts. There were three buildings—College Hall, East Hall, and West Hall.

With the passage of the Buckman bill in 1905 "Florida Female Col-

lege" came into existence. The governing board provided by the act had the power of selecting any of the sites of the State supported institutions which were abolished by the bill as the site for this newly created institution for the education of Florida women. It chose the site and equipment of the Florida State College, and the brief change thus resulting so far as the institution was concerned was that the college ceased to be coeducational.

Government of the State educational institutions was vested by the Buckman bill in a board of control, no member of which might be resident in any of the counties in which an institution under its control was located.

The first board consisted of Honorable N. P. Bryan, chairman, (Jacksonville), Honorable Nathaniel Adams (White Springs), Honorable T. B. King (Arcadia), Honorable P. K. Yonge (Pensacola), with J. G. Kelum as the secretary. The first State Board of Education, also created by

this bill, consisted of Governor N. B. Broward, Honorable H. Clay Crawford (Secretary of State), Honorable W. H. Ellis (Attorney General), Honorable W. V. Knott (State Treasurer) and Honorable H. N. Holloway (State Superintendent of Education) as secretary.

Dr. A. A. Murphree, who had become associated as a teacher with the Seminary in 1896 and its president the following year, was retained

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as president of the new institution until 1909 when he became president of the University and was succeeded here by Dr. Edward Conradi. In May 1909, the board petitioned the legislature to change the name of the institution to Florida State College for Women, which was promptly done.

In the 36 years which have elapsed since the Buckman bill became law, many changes have come. From three buildings and nine city lots of 13 acres, the campus has grown to about 80 acres, plus Camp Flastacowo which embraces another 80 acres, and the college farm which includes 960 acres. On these three units of land there are about 50 buildings.

Three buildings have been lost by fire, West Hall December 22, 1906, which was located near the site of the present library building. East Hall in 1921 which was located in approximately the same position as the present Science Hall, and in the fall of 1923 the first practice house on the campus was lost, this being located about half way between the present Gilchrist Hall and the south gate.

President Murphree presented to the Board of Control in 1905 for approval, a faculty list of 12 members plus five teachers for the normal department and one matron. The catalog published last spring lists 178 faculty, 46 staff, and 27 associated with the administration of the dormitories. In each of these groups additions have been made for the opening of the 1941-42 session.

The student enrollment in 1905 was 204 while the registrar's office reported the total enrollment of the year 1940-41 as 3,364. These evidences of growth are duplicated in the development of equipment in laboratories, library, and other places.

It seems justifiable to enumerate some of the evidences of expansion services of the college: In 1911-12 the extension department in the home demonstration division was organized; student self-government was begun in 1912-13; home economics research was organized in 1916-17; in 1918-19 the home economics department became the School of Home Economics with a dean at its head and was authorized to award the de-

gree of bachelor of science; the following year the music department received similar recognition; in 1919-20 the grammar school division was added to the demonstration school and the following year the junior high school division came into being; in 1922 all sub-collegiate work was abolished except for the demonstration school where only local students were accepted; the State Department of Education accredited the Florida high school in 1927-28, the elementary school receiving the same recognition the following year; in 1930 the Florida high school was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and secondary schools; in 1931 the malarial research

laboratory was established on the campus.

When one views practically a hundred years of growth and development like this, one is thoroughly convinced that such progress can have been possible only by the following of visions through many reverses and the cooperation and hard work of many people.

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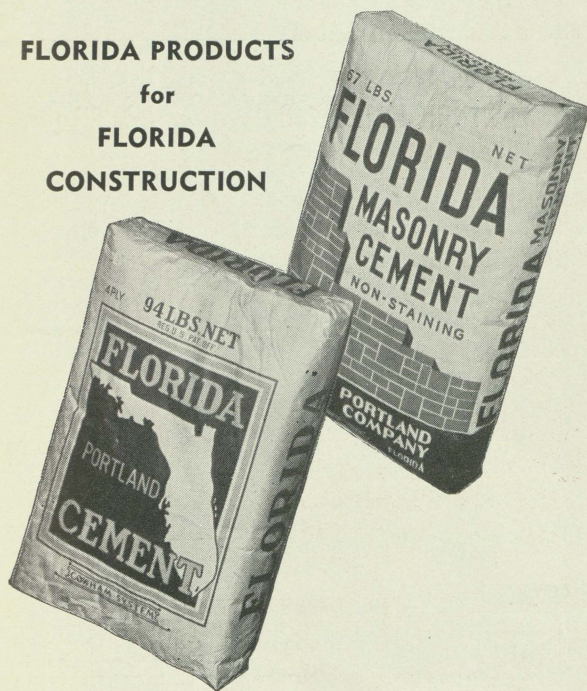
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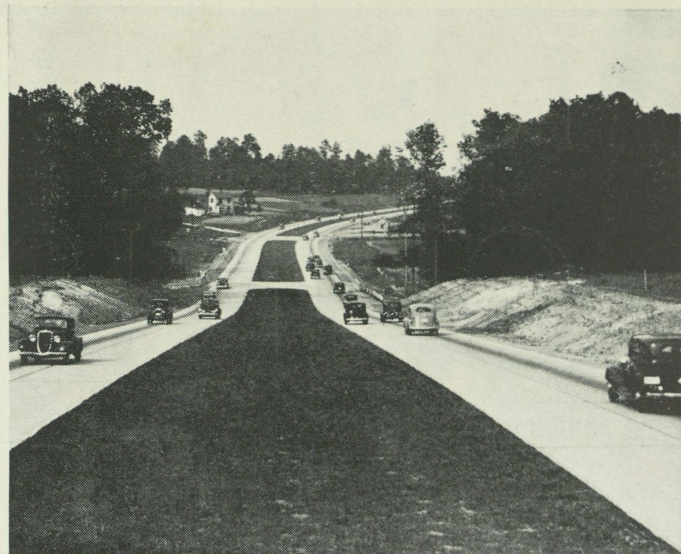
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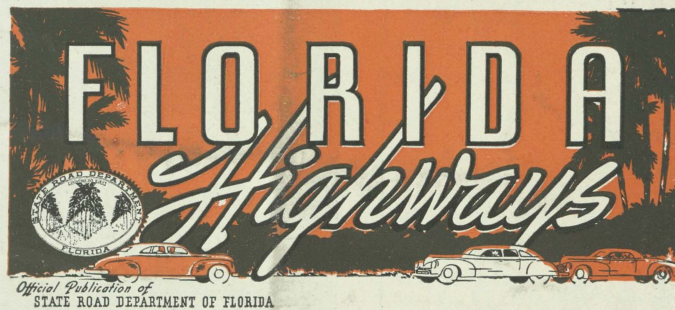
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